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REFUGEES PLAY EFFECTIVE ROLE IN NEW GREECE

American Tractors Help in Radical Modernization of Farm Methods

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON REDEEMING LOAN

Permanent Settlement Found for 160,000 Families—Further Funds Needed

By V. M. MIRAKENTZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Six years have passed since the Refugee Settlement Commission began its task under the auspices of the League of Nations. The situation was then chaotic and appalling; today it is bright and hopeful.

Distinguished foreigners, who witnessed the plight of the refugees a few years ago, are unanimous in declaring that a remarkable transformation has been wrought in the plains of Macedonia and western Thrace, specially where the greatest number of the colonies of refugees have been settled.

The refugee colonies are becoming a powerful factor in introducing new and vigorous activity in the country. Going from an old village in Macedonia or western Thrace into a refugee colony is like passing from the Middle Ages into the twentieth century.

The ways of living and the methods of agriculture are undergoing radical changes in the country-side; this fact has great significance for the future development of Greece

Long-Held Prejudices Disappear

The dislike which the Greek agriculturist feels generally toward the efforts tending to supplant his traditional ways of labor and living by modern ones has largely disappeared. The experience which he has had in the last few years has definitely convinced him of the superiority of the scientific methods of cultivation. The American tractor is to great extent responsible for this revolution in the thinking of the conservative peasantry.

The difficulties of the refugee question are being removed year by year as the work of their complete settlement goes on. This is due first to the vitality and resistance of the Greek people, to the enthusiasm and sincerity of the Greek Government, and to the timely assistance of the League of Nations.

The financial side of the refugee settlement is wholly based on business calculations. In consequence of the Micrasiatic catastrophe, Greek finances were shattered. The presence of 1,500,000 refugees in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Hatry Frauds Start Demand for New Legislation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Changes in the law relating to financial companies are expected to result from disclosures in the Hatry case.

Opinion alike in commercial circles and press here agree that the punishment inflicted upon those immediately responsible, though stern, has been both appropriate and salutary, but it is felt also that difficult as it may be to legislate against fraud, an attempt must be made further to protect the investor.

The Times suggests for this purpose change in the existing system under which the same firms are able to act, as happened in this case, as both issuer and banker, where municipal securities were concerned.

The Times adds: "It is a matter for consideration whether trustee securities of this kind should be placed through such agencies at all, and whether they should not be issued by he Bank of England. It is also to be questioned whether a company should control the registration of its shares and whether this control should not be intrusted to a bank or some other independent authority."

The Daily Herald, the Government organ, recalls that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already undertaken to look into the situation. The Herald adds, "Strengthing of the company law so as to provide for public control and security is imperative."

The Financial Times touches another brighter aspect where it says: "One admirable feature about the case is the way in which both stock exchange and bank have developed a much closer community of interest than they ever have before, and discovered in their common plight a self-abnegation and readiness to sacrifice prestige and gain that has largely reduced the share of the general investor in the heavy losses, amounting to some £20,000,000, that the City has had to face."

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Menace of Locusts Resisted by Egypt

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

THE Egyptian Government is doing its utmost to promote the liquid fire method of combating the locust menace here.

It is estimated that about 10,000,000 locusts were destroyed Jan. 24 at Kantara, Suez Canal, thus preventing them from reaching the Nile Valley.

There is a mass of locusts in the middle Sinai peninsula 20 miles long by 4 broad, which, it is hoped, may be destroyed before they move into Egypt.

India's Viceroy Repeats Stand for Dominion

Nationalists of Moderate Group Oppose Delay in Establishment

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, speaking before the Legislative Assembly Jan. 25, took full responsibility for the statement he made on his return from England regarding ultimate dominion status for India, a statement which caused a considerable flurry in British and Indian politics at the time.

He said his intention was to focus attention on three salient points:

1. That while no British Government could prejudge what it would recommend to Parliament after consideration of the Simon Commission report, it restated in unequivocal terms that goal of British policy toward India.

2. It emphasized Sir John Simon's assertion that the facts of the situation necessitated a constructive attempt to face the problem of the Indian states with regard to treaties regulating their position toward the British Crown.

3. It intimated the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene a round table conference before it formulated any conclusions.

"That statement stands as I made it," said Lord Irwin, "and in the light of the appreciation which I formed of the principal elements with which we all have to deal and with full knowledge that weight must necessarily attach to the considered opinion, on all aspects of the question, of those on the spot, I should have felt I failed in my duty to India and Great Britain if I had tendered any different advice to His Majesty's Government."

The Viceroy said he had hoped that leaders of Indian opinion would have been unanimous in accepting the offer of friendship by the British Government calling the conference, but that it seemed there were some who let the opportunity slip.

The Moderate Nationalist group which constitutes the official opposition in the Legislative Assembly later issued a statement with reference to the Viceroy's speech. It read in part:

"We think the general effect of the Viceroy's speech will be to create the impression that dominion status is a distant goal for India, which has to be reached by a long journey. It is unfortunate that in this connection the Viceroy stressed a distinction between that journey and its end.

"We hold the view that in the early establishment of dominion status lies the solution of present difficulties, and that a policy of repression at this juncture will be very unwise and will aggravate what it is intended to cure."

SUM TO EXPAND SHIPPING VOTED IN PARIS BUDGET

Deputies Approve Plan to Push Merchant Marine—Affects Policy at London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the portion of the budget relating to the Merchant Marine after a long debate during which conditions of the French merchant shipping were thoroughly examined

Since the formation of the new Ministry of Merchant Marine under the direction of Louis Rollin, this subject has received much attention in France. Its connection with the French program at the London Naval Conference is obvious since the requirements of France, as stated at London, are based, to some extent, on the need for protection of the French Merchant Marine.

Foreign Competition Deplored

The tendency of French companies to place orders for new ships abroad was criticized in the Chamber. Mr. Rollin stated that the shipping companies informed him that, in spite of state subsidy, French shipbuilders were unable to compete with foreigners, their prices being from 35 to 50 per cent higher.

One reason why French shipyards could not compete with foreign was said to be that the eight-hour day was enforced in French yards, but not abroad. Investigation of the new system of pensions for French maritime workers was assured by inquiry by special commission.

Plans for Safety at Sea

Turning to fisheries, deputies stated that the plight of the Newfoundland fishery was due to increased expense of outfitting and to heavy taxation. Increased duty on imported fish, especially cod, was advocated. The Minister of the Merchant Marine stated that consolidation of service of French ports and harbors with the department of Merchant Marine was contemplated as a way to increased efficiency.

Importance of having all French ships equipped with wireless apparatus and personnel, which would guarantee prompt reception of messages from ships in distress was emphasized. Mr. Rollin announced that a bill would soon be presented dealing with this subject in connection with ratification of the London convention concerning safety at sea.

Mr. Travels Easily on 'Mrs.' Passport

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The unusual experience of a man who by mistake took his wife's passport with him to Switzerland, showed it to eight officials who allowed him to go through without comment, is published in the Daily Express.

The traveler, Stuart Woolf, before leaving London asked his wife to pack his bag and be sure to put his passport in, but when he reached the steamer he was considerably perturbed to find the document packed contained a portrait of herself wearing a fur coat and large hat, instead of his own likeness. Nevertheless he decided to continue his journey.

Three officials opened the passport, looked at the photograph, one stamped it, the others merely glanced at the name. Incidentally, the date on which the passport expired—April 29, 1929—also was written quite plainly on the document.

Police Radio System Built by Gifts; Indianapolis Ignores Council's 'No'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Radio fans with an idea refused to take "No" for answer when Indianapolis City Council rejected a $40,000 budget item for constructing a police radiocasting station. As a result, public subscriptions have founded Station WMDZ and a system of police radio communication for this city.

Budget estimates were being slashed in every department last summer when Andrew J. Allen, secretary of the Associated Employers, Inc., asked the budget committee for a police radio appropriation in the interest of better protection for the city. Few citizens felt it was an experiment the taxpayers were ready to attempt, although success of the police radio system in Detroit and Chicago was explained.

Thereupon the secretary appealed for public contributions and a police radio fund of $12,000 was raised among industries, business firms and individuals. They ranged from $5 to $1000, and in almost every instance Mr. Allen says the contributors were radio fans.

But how to build a $40,000 radio station with $12,000, offered another problem until the secretary and a group of amateur radio technicians applied their resources. Then, one manufacturer donated a number of tone arms for receiving sets. Another supplied batteries for all police cars equipped with receiving sets. An inventor turned over his work shop. To crown the efforts, the Indianapolis Power & Light Company volunteered free use of an emergency radiocasting station sometimes used by a commercial station WFBM.

The Detroit police department released their radio engineer, Hobert L. Battis, to the Indianapolis police department. Batts conducted surveys and rebuilt the emergency station's transmitter to fit the 1712 kilocycle channel allotted for police radio broadcasting at the nominal expense of about $600. Then receiving sets fixed on the police wave length were built by volunteer technicians and placed in police squad autos.

On January 1, the Indianapolis police department's broadcasting station WMDZ began radiocasting on a 16 hour daily schedule. The station was wired with connections to the police telephone switch board, to the Gamewell alarm and reporting system and to offices of the chief of police. The 10 radio-equipped squad motor cars are cruising in given districts, always tuned-in to receive reports and instructions.

Will Rogers Finds Quick Way to G. B. S.'s Good Graces as Brother Wits Hold Confab

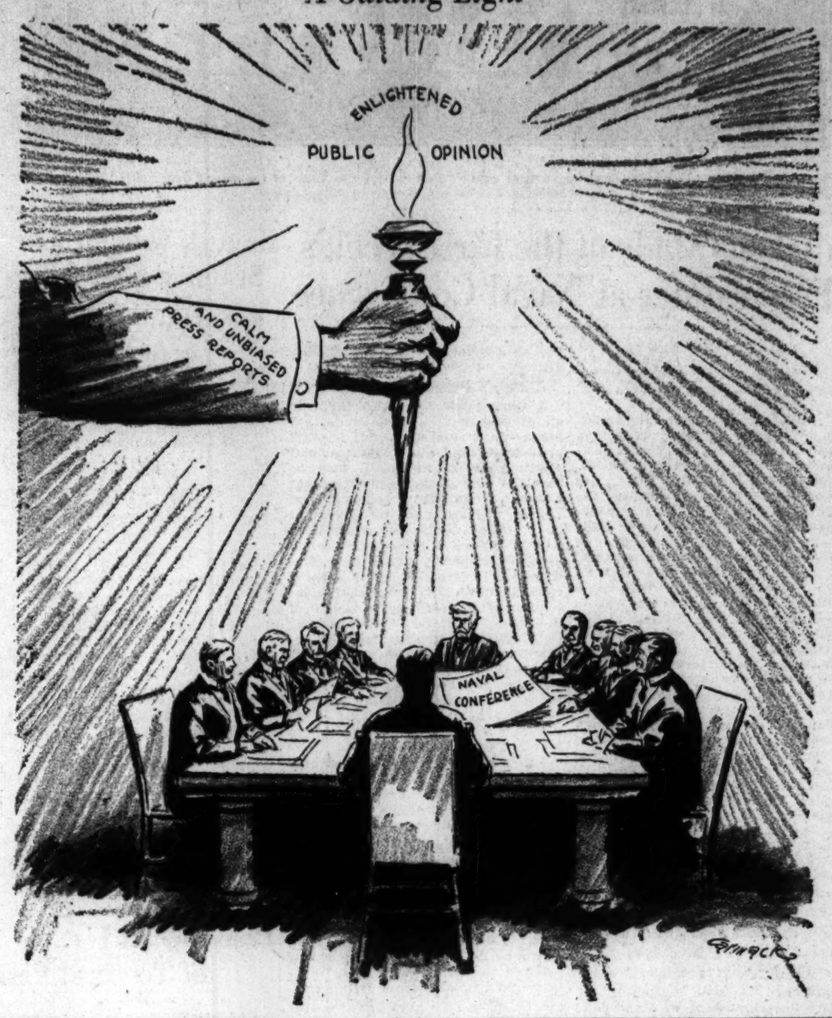
By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Daily Mail, through the agency of its witty correspondent, Charles Graves, has accomplished a remarkable coup in bringing together Will Rogers, world famous American humorist, who is just now in London writing up the five-power naval conference, and G. Bernard Shaw, Britain's similarly supreme playwright, Socialist, and savant.

Describing what occurred at this momentous interview, Mr. Graves tells how the two talked for an hour, Mr Shaw quickly assuming the rôle of genial schoolmaster, with Will Rogers as his favorite pupil, ejaculating from time to time: "Oh, boy, ain't that great!"

When it was time to go, says Mr. Graves, both men rose reluctantly. "Will Rogers admired Bernard Shaw so much and Bernard Shaw admired Will Rogers' admiration so much that it was a shame to part."

A Guiding Light



Dry Law Dividends in Dollars to Be Counted by Business Men

New Prohibition Foundation, Organized in Chicago, to Launch Survey of Nation—Demands Facts on Economic Progress of Decade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Any delay in the acceptance of prohibition by a portion of the American people causes a loss to all forms of industry."

With this statement as its major thesis, the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation has been organized in Chicago to collect and disseminate facts on the effects of the dry law on American business and commerce.

A survey of industry throughout the United States, intended to establish the value of the Eighteenth Amendment in dollars and cents, apart from all moral considerations, is announced as the first task to which the foundation will devote its attention. Questionnaires, backed up by personal interviews whenever possible, are the means selected to obtain the information. Statistics of absolute accuracy, supported by documentary evidence, and not broad statements based on guesswork, are promised.

"An overwhelming wealth of facts regarding prohibition benefits is available, which the foundation will verify, correlate and make available through every publicity channel possible," Charles R. Jones of Chicago, president, announced. "A mass of authentic data is already at hand."

The foundation purposes, he said, to prove "systematically and conclusively" that prohibition "is essential to American prosperity, means greater industrial efficiency, is abolishing poverty, is a boon to every legitimate business, promotes health and safeguards home life." He believes such proof exists in a comparison of 1930 and 1920 in regard to savings deposits, home ownership, life insurance, building and loan associations, automobile ownership and similar indices.

A keynote of the foundation's attitude was voiced by President Hoover, Mr. Jones declared, when he stated that "no believer in democracy questions the sureness of public judgment if the public is given the truth."

"The foundation is purely an educational agency," the director said, "designed to counteract misleading propaganda. It is not connected with any other organization, has no ax to grind and will work along economic, not political or religious lines."

Associated in the work with Mr. Jones, who was for eight years national chairman of the Prohibition Party, are Alonzo E. Wilson, one of the founders of the World Prohibition Confederation, and Fred B. Squires, formerly of the Associated Prohibition Press.

A board of trustees with a membership of 15, not more than five of whom will be from the Chicago territory, and an advisory board of approximately 100, all business and professional men, will constitute the management of the foundation, it was announced. Information and statistics concerning the purely economic aspects of prohibition are now being received in the foundation's office at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Hog Island Sold to Philadelphia for an Airport

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The city council has adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of Hog Island from the United States Shipping Board for $3,000,000 and as soon as the offer is approved by the board, will begin the construction of an airport to cost $6,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the land.

Hog Island, consisting of 900 acres, most of which lies within the city limits, was used during the World War as one of the most extensive shipbuilding plants in the emergency fleet operations. It was acquired at a cost of $10,000,000. Vast amounts were spent in equipment and it was just getting under full production when the armistice put an end to emergency shipbuilding. Since that day it has been idle.

Negotiations have been under way for the property for more than a year when Philadelphia began looking over available airport sites. The city will make a down payment of $250,000, carrying the balance over a term of years at 2¼ per cent interest.

Tentative plans for the development of the airport call for a rail, water and air termini, for which the city has $1,000,000 available from loans voted last autumn. Except for preliminary surveys the airport layout has not taken definite shape. Heads of transportation companies, however, have announced their willingness to co-operate in the development of the terminal as soon as the city acquired the property.

Palestine Workers Find Archæological Riches

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine's archæological riches have again been shown by the discovery of several sarcophagi of Herod's time by laborers excavating for a building on Mount Scopus in the neighborhood of the Hebrew University.

The workers also turned up pottery which, it is believed, antedates the second destruction of the Temple, in the vicinity of the cave in which the tomb was previously discovered.

The sarcophagi bear Hebrew and Greek inscriptions. The Antiquities Department are intrusting further excavations to Hebrew University archæologists.

NEW ENGLAND'S BUDGET FIXED AT $200,000,000

Massachusetts to Contribute $105,460,000 to Public Works Program

New England will spend approximately $200,000,000 on public works this year, according to an estimate by the New England Council. The figure is based on reports to the Department of Commerce made by cities, counties and states in response to President Hoover's request for information on prosperity stabilization activities.

Definite reports from five of the New England states show a total of $176,550,000. The New England Council declares that the unreported programs of Rhode Island will add more than $23,000,000 to this figure.

Massachusetts will spend $105,460,000, Governor Frank G. Allen informed the President. Connecticut will expend approximately $40,000,000, Governor Trumbull reported.

In Maine $18,000,000 is Governor Gardiner's estimate of total public expenditures.

In a preliminary report to the President, Governor Tobey of New Hampshire said that a total of $6,750,000 would be spent in public works, $4,500,000 by the State on a program of road building already accepted and an estimated $2,000,000 more by cities and towns.

Expenditures by the Vermont State Government only, excluding county and local sums, were estimated by Gov. John E. Weeks as $6,350,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Visions of Jules Verne Rivaled by Scheme to Drain North Sea

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A number of German engineers and experts are examining the possibilities of a scheme for draining the southern part of the North Sea and joining together, by an area of new territory about 115,000 square miles, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark, states a report of a Daily Chronicle correspondent from Vienna.

Holland is already busy draining a large part of the shallow Zuider Zee, and this new German scheme, the visionary character of which would doubtless have greatly appealed to Jules Verne, aims at the construction of a huge dam, nearly 450 miles long and 90 feet above the sea, stretching from the neighborhood of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, to the Skagerrak coast of Denmark.

Another dam, about 150 miles long, would be built from the Essex coast of the Thames estuary running round the Kent coast, across the English Channel to a point between Dover and Calais, and then along the continental seaboard to the Dutch port of Scheveningen.

A third and much shorter dam would divert the waters of the Weser and the Elbe into the Kiel Canal and the Baltic Sea, by which the shipping of Bremen and Hamburg would have to seek the oceans of the world.

The mouths of the Thames, the Scheldt and the Rhine would be linked by canals with the English Channel. Amsterdam would become an inland city.

The enthusiasts, who are proposing to establish this "new country capable of absorbing 20,000,000 persons," say that minerals would be found in abundance, especially coal, beneath the reclaimed area and that there might even be big oil fields. And they consider that the wealth to be found in sunken ships would be enormous.

Fitting the Young Indian Into Modern America

A series of six daily articles dealing with the American Indian's absorption into the general population of the United States. The Government's plan to encourage his ambitions and place him in congenial fields of industry. A dramatic presentation—in part by Indian writers—of the conditions confronting the 350,000 Indian population of the Nation.

The first article will appear

MONDAY

NAVAL COMPROMISE REACHED BY EXPERTS AT LONDON PARLEY

Proceedings Analyzed at End of First Week of Naval Conference

DELEGATES EXPLORE GROUND CAREFULLY

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What progress has been made at the end of the first week of the naval conference? Now that, true to British traditions of week-ending, most of the principal delegates have dispersed for two days, the opportunity occurs to regard the events in London since the landing of the American mission, followed by the French and Italian missions—the Japanese contingent with quiet prudence having made its appearance the previous month.

It is not unnatural that impatience should already be shown in many quarters. There is unquestionably a feeling that the week has been spent in platitudinous exposition of naval commonplaces and there is now a demand for an energetic lead. But this criticism, though it would not be without its validity were the conference to continue to mark time, is scarcely applicable to the proceedings of the first five days.

It was only on Tuesday that the conference was formally opened. On that occasion it would have been improper to have gone beyond a general statement of aims. The purpose of the ceremony in the House of Lords was to strike the keynote of the assembly. This it did uncommonly well. The royal speech was particularly impressive in that the Sailor King of a seafaring nation insisted on the necessity of some agreement about navies if an edifice of peace was to be built.

Value of the Example

If the conference can set an example in an agreed reduction of naval armaments, there is no doubt the armament problem in all its aspects can subsequently be dealt with. Throughout it was genuinely asserted by the spokesmen of the countries concerned that an important result was an imperative necessity of the present conference. It may be that public opinion has stagnated, it has certainly gone beyond the preoccupations of the technicians.

It will judge the conference severely if it does not effect tangible reductions. Ramsay MacDonald dwelt upon the need of security, but he asked if the various pledges that had been taken had not already greatly and sufficiently increased the security of all nations. He indicated that a step forward should now be taken, but he suggested that it would be a step which should lead to others.

Henry L. Stimson laid stress on the public hopes of success. He felt that failure would be disastrous and intimated that it was necessary to proceed from stage to stage. The American delegation is prepared to sit in London until existing opportunities are fulfilled.

André Tardieu promised the wholehearted collaboration of France. There was nothing restrictive in his declaration. Dino Grandi spoke out boldly for drastic cuts and Reijiro Wakatsuki affirmed that Japan was ready to go the same length as any other power.

These preliminary statements went as far as could reasonably be expected. The House of Lords afforded neither time nor place for detailed claims, much less discussions. But the next day when private conversations

Tardieu Remarks 'We Are Well Satisfied at the Progress Made'

AMERICA AND ITALY ARE IN AGREEMENT

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A solution of the global versus categorical tonnage argument is now approaching a tangible stage as the result of a conference at the Foreign Office of the experts of France and Great Britain, and the impression is current in London that events are beginning to develop concretely.

Indeed, André Tardieu, French Premier, in a conference with the French press, said: "Things are now beginning to move, and we are well satisfied at the progress made." A provisional report has already been submitted by the political experts, R. L. Craigie, British, and René Massigli, French, to the heads of their delegations on the following basis, according to an authoritative report:

1. That there should be a rigid limit to the total tonnage.

2. That within this general limit each nation should accept a fixation of tonnage by categories within certain elastic limits, such limits not to be variable except between fixed percentages—say 10 per cent of the fixed proportion of the whole permissible tonnage.

3. That if any contracting nations desired to make further variations in the allotment of their total tonnage to particular categories, they should undertake not to do so until at least six months' notice had been given to the League of Nations or other individual powers.

It is urged specifically that battleships, 10,000-ton cruisers, and submarines should be excluded altogether from the operation of the so-called transfer of tonnage and the shifting to be permitted only between small cruisers and destroyers. It is felt in London that little real difficulty stands in the way of the acceptance of some such plan.

The first draft compromise by Mr. Craigie and Mr. Massigli was, it is said, acceptable generally to the French and British chairman, but the plan was sent back for revised detailed drafting. It is understood that the French are much pleased that this initial promise of success is for a compromise to stand as soon as France and England, it will be submitted to the other delegations for their approval.

The United States has already favored a plan on the general lines of the Geneva meetings of 1927-29, and little difficulty is forseen.

Italy has always stood for the theory of global tonnage and the Italian reply to the French note in December re-emphasized this stand, but with Dino Grandi in his present accommodating mood, an agreement by Italy is forecast.

Though undoubtedly other specific questions have already been mentioned between the delegations, none has yet advanced nearly so far as the limitation of tonnage problem, and little verified data is yet available as to their progress. Rumors of talks on the security problem, the cruiser question and the exact place of the battleship on the agenda reach the ears of observers in London, and apparently many subjects have been broached in a greater or lesser degree with little specific advance.

Conferences of the experts will continue over the week-end, but the heads of the delegations have mostly dispersed for a welcome holiday in the country. M. Tardieu, who had expected to return to Paris over the week-end, decided to remain in London, and some observers attach significance to his altered plans.

Tennessee Senator Objects to Secrecy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secret sessions at the London arms limitation conference were assailed in the Senate by Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, as giving the international gathering "a black eye to start with."

In the first mention of the London conference in the Senate since the meeting opened, Mr. McKellar commended Senators Robinson of Arkansas and Reed of Pennsylvania, members of the American delegation, for their stand in favor of open sessions.

His statement drew no reply from other Senators.

"It will be recalled, Mr. McKellar said, "that the deliberations between President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, when the latter was here, were secret and the public has never been taken into their confidence, apparently on either side of the water. Great questions like this should not be settled by government agents in secret. The people of the countries are entitled to know what is going on when their vital interests are being contracted about."

British Weeklies Devote Much Space to Parley

LONDON (AP)—All authoritative English weekly reviews devote their leading space to the five-power naval conference.

The Saturday Review said a true note was struck by Mr. Stimson in his speech at the opening ceremony when he said this conference was only one of many, that peace and disarmament are in continuous process.

The Nation points out that the Americans have said nothing which

ould support the rumor that they ere prepared to oppose the proosals of the British Government.

The New Statesman says whether he conference is to be an all-round uccess will, so far as one can judge t present, depend primarily on rance.

The Spectator says it is essential hat the conclusions reached in Lonon should have the good will of all ive powers. "Then there will be a eally good prospect of the idea triumphing in America where public pinion is very powerful and where ven the Senate—with the most ormidable veto intrusted to any legislative body in the world—is fairly amenable to what the public wants."

Mackenzie King Sees Premiers on Water Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A conference between nembers of the Federal Cabinet and . A. Taschereau and G. Ferguson, Premiers of Quebec and Ontario, reipectively, on the question of the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway project and federal and provincial water rights, while admittedly "satisfactory," resulted in no information for the large number of waiting press men.

"We have nothing to say for the present," said W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister. "The Premiers will return and take the matter up with their colleagues before a definite agreement can be arrived at. This will probably be before Parliament convenes."

The conference was highly significant, however, as denoting the progress made in arriving at a solution of a much-discussed problem. Once the two provinces chiefly concerned and the Dominion clear away the differences between themselves, it should not take long for Canada to come to an agreement with the United States on the joint development of the international sections of the river.

All sections of the country, excepting only certain private interests centering in Montreal, have come to accept the scheme as inevitable, if not immediately at least in the near future. While realizing that it will involve heavy national obligations and the most careful safeguarding of future national rights, the people as a whole seem to feel that such an agreement with the United States will work to the general advantage of both countries, and, as the Ottawa Citizen editorially puts it, "might take an even greater place in the building of the edifice of world peace."

UTILITY MEN ELECT; INSPECT NEW PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—A. S. Hall of the Springfield Gas Light Company was elected chairman at the annual meeting of the operating division of the New England Gas Association here. An inspection of the new, $1,500,000 plant recently completed here was included in the program.

Other officers elected [illegible] Goodwin, of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, vice-chairman; Paul Buchanan, of the Hartford Gas Company, secretary-treasurer. Governors named were Angus McArthur of New Haven, H. G. Taylor of Lawrence, and Mr. Buchanan.

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GREATER BOSTON PLANNING BOARD LAUNCHES STUDY

Prof. Beale to Sail for England to Observe County Council

Plans for a Greater Boston were furthered by the Mayor's committee yesterday when its efforts resulted in the development of a permanent organization, whose goal is the unification of the different governments in the metropolitan district.

The committee, appointed last week, met at the offices of the City Planning Board at City Hall, outlined its plans and appointed subcommittees with the avowed intention of bringing about tangible results within a few months.

To make an intensive study of the London County Council, the chairman of the committee, Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard, sails for England next week, and during his absence Prof. Carroll W. Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be chairman, while, it was made known, Prof. William B. Munro, head of the department of government at Harvard, will join the committee on his return from the Pacific coast. Leroy D. Peavey, director of research at the Babson Institute, and F. Gardiner Perry have been designated as representatives on the committee by Roger Babson of Wellesley Hills.

The committee on political organization will have for its chairman March G. Bennett, and the committee for social and economic considerations will have as chairman William J. Barrett, statistician, while the editors of some of the newspapers within the district will act as a committee on publication.

REFUGEES PLAY EFFECTIVE ROLE IN NEW GREECE

(Continued from Page 1)

country placed additional and heavier responsibilities on the Government.

All the foreign loan markets were hermetically closed against the Greeks. It was at this critical juncture that the League of Nations interfered, and under its guarantee England and the United States opened their markets for a loan of £12,300,000, which was to be used exclusively for the settlement of the refugees. The interest of the loan is 7 per cent and is to be paid by the refugees themselves.

Loan Being Redeemed

Redemption of the loan is proceeding successfully, which shows the soundness of the undertaking. Washington has consented to furnish another refugee loan, amounting to $12,163,000 to carry the settlement of the refugees to completion. The 160,000 rural families which have been established from the nucleus of the future progress and prosperity of Greece.

Establishment of the rural families, which forms the most vital point of the undertaking is near to completion. There are only about 9500 rural families in Macedonia, and as many as 10,000 families in the rest of Greece that yet await permanent settlement.

Two problems that are being thoroughly studied are better accommodations for refugees established in the rickety houses vacated by exchanged Bulgarians and Turks, and the permanent distribution of land given to the refugees for provisional cultivation.

Special care has been taken to provide the refugee colonies with plenty of water, recourse having been had to constructing various water works, including water wells which are in general use all over Greece. About 474 aqueducts have been constructed at various points in Macedonia and western Thrace.

GRANGERS ADVISED TO LIMIT PROJECTS

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—A great deal of the political influence of the National Grange "is lost," because it covers too much ground and attempts the solution of too many problems, Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, former United States Senator, and oldest living Past Master of the Maine State Grange, told Grange lecturers of the State.

Mr. Gardner said the Grange might be one of the most powerful of political forces if it would concentrate in its objectives. He recommended that the organization center its interest on a limited number of important economic and political subjects and study them until they were thoroughly digested—then work toward the proper legislation.

CALEDONIANS MARK BURNS ANNIVERSARY

The Boston Caledonian Club commemorated the one hundred seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns with a celebration at the Hotel Statler Jan. 24, which included a program of appropriate music by the Boston Caledonian Club bagpipe band, under the direction of Angus McKillop; an address by Robert Howie, chief of the club; Scottish songs and dances, and a buffet luncheon followed by general dancing.

More than 2500 persons attended. Guests and speakers were Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, who brought the greetings of the State; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mortimer, Col. Walter Scott of New York; Col. W. Guthrie, Charles S. Steward and Charles S. Gow, postmaster.

CAPITAL PENALTY IS TOPIC

The abolition of capital punishment will be discussed on Jan. 28 at the regular weekly legislative luncheon of the Massachusetts Civic League at 3 Joy Street. The league has taken no stand on this question, but has opened its doors to hear both sides discussed. Dr. L. Vernon Briggs will speak against the abolition. Both are members of the Massachusetts Civic League.

English Week-End Home of U. S. Delegates

© Wide World

Warren House, at Stanmore, Middlesex, Leased by Mr. Stimson for the Term of the Naval Conference, Is Noted for Its Wonderful Lawns and Woodland Surroundings.

Analysis Made of the First Week's Proceedings at Naval Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

were held, it became obvious that a specific program had not been prepared.

Certain subjects have, rightly or wrongly, been excluded from the agenda, but apart from this no decisions have yet been reached. Indeed, it becomes apparent that the tactics of delegates are to explore the ground carefully and cautiously before committing themselves to their precise course. There is much to be said in favor of such a method. Were the delegates to confront each other immediately with rigid national needs, unpleasant effects would possibly be produced at the beginning and time would afterward be unprofitably consumed in obliterating those unpleasant effects. It is better first to understand so far as possible each other's viewpoint before stiffly defining one's own.

Jan. 23 did not carry us much further than Jan. 21. It was the first plenary sitting for business purposes. The leading delegates of the different nations were invited to repeat their general conceptions of naval disarmament.

Terms Much the Same

They did so in terms not dissimilar from those employed two days earlier. They were somewhat clearer and fuller, but they did not add substantially to what was already known. It would have been easily possible for any experienced newspaper man to have written in advance the statement of each delegation. Yet it was essential to put on record at the conference itself these expressions. They constitute a certain approach to definitions, though they are elastic enough to admit of easy negotiations.

Obviously, it will rather be in the smaller meetings that the work will be done. There has been much coming and going between delegation and delegation. Where should they begin? Are they still groping in the dark? Has a coherent plan of proceedings been formed? It would be difficult to assert that as yet the conference knows in what order it will consider the various subjects which must come under its notice. It has not settled down straightforwardly to seriatim business. It is still vague about its own intentions. It has not fixed line-by-line procedure. So far as this criticism possesses force it is better to admit it frankly. But what force has it? Is it indeed necessary that a program should be constructed before conversations? Is it not preferable that it should be constructed by the conversations themselves?

Inadvisable to Carp

At any rate this is an exceedingly important conference, not so much on account of the magnitude of the results which may properly be expected as on account of the fresh possibilities which will be opened up by any measure of success and therefore it is inadvisable to begin carping at a few days' delay in compiling an appropriate agenda.

In point of fact a good deal has already been done in general conversation to clear the way for a more serried attack on the various subjects. It would not be surprising to find within a few days that there is a complete agreement or at least a tentative agreement for the purpose of discussion on a matter which has hitherto provoked difficulties. Should the navies be limited by global tonnage or by categorical tonnage? This is an old bone of contention. On the one side it is urged that the number of battleships, of cruisers, of submarines and other auxiliary vessels should be definitely stated by each nation. On the other hand it is suggested that only the total tonnage should be laid down for each nation, leaving it free to distribute its strength among the different categories as it pleases.

Compromise Being Sought

Between these extreme views a compromise is being sought very much on the lines of the Anglo-French agreement of 1928. There should first be global tonnage for each nation. There should also be a limitation by categories. But there should be a further possibility of transferring the tonnage from a higher category to a lower category. Yes, but must there not be limits to this possibility of transference? If there are not, then it is as if the categorical system does not exist. What percentage of tonnage may be transferred? What notice should be given? Are there categories which should, under no circumstances be increased?

These are points which have been hammered out in the past two days. If an agreement is reached at an early date, as is confidently anticipated, its announcement in plenary session would be extremely encouraging.

Provisionally there is also an agreement that whatever convention comes from the conference will be subject to revision after a fairly short term of years. The date usually mentioned is 1936. This will undoubtedly enable the conference to come to an accord which perhaps otherwise it could scarcely reach. There is an enormous difference between a long date promise and the experimental abstention from-building. If a halt can be called now and actual reductions made, it would be possible to trust the results six years hence and if everything proved satisfactory to make further progress on the same lines.

Italy's Demand for Parity

A third point on which there is almost unanimity of opinion is that too much stress must not be laid upon ratios and other mathematical relationships of navies. It may be that the dropping of the somewhat abstract comparisons of potential figures will facilitate an agreement on practical needs. For example, a stumblingblock has been the Italian demand for parity with France. But why talk in terms of parity when it is well known that Italy has no intention of building up to the level of France? It is merely considering its prestige. It merely wishes to retain the right to be as strong as any continental power. But its actual necessities are obviously fewer than those of France, and if the problem is approached from the angle of realities it will be found susceptible to a relatively easy solution.

There has been much controversy as to whether the conference should devote its attention first principally to battleships, cruisers or submarines and auxiliary vessels.

Consideration of Cruiser Question

Sometimes it is urged that the greatest prospects of actual results are afforded by the battleship and therefore, though Washington dealt with this issue in 1922 it should again be dealt with and battleships reduced in size as well as in numbers and a holiday from building declared and their hypothetical life prolonged.

Unquestionably these proposals will come before the conference in due course and some of them will doubtless be adopted. But this desirable result must not be allowed to interfere with the main original purpose of the conference, which was to consider the cruiser question, on which no agreement was reached at Washington.

Nor should submarines, about which little has yet been said, be left out of the calculations. There appears to be little chance of their abolition at present, but at least their limitation can be pushed. In the far-off early, after less than a single week, much of which has been taken up by formal, ceremonious meetings and preliminary personal contacts, to expect great progress or even to expect that a precise program should have been elaborated. Yet the week has been extremely fruitful in promise and it is hoped that the next week will see some beginning of fulfillment.

AMUSEMENTS

With Holmes in Germany

The stay-at-home tourists who attended Burton Holmes's lecture on Germany last evening at Symphony Hall visited a country of bustling activity. There were no pictures of breath-taking beauty to remember afterward, no permeation of the romance which has characterized some of his lectures, but rather views of a Germany throbbing with the power of her industries.

At Munich, Rothenburg, and Nuremberg, the stately, somewhat ornate beauty of the public buildings and famous museums formed background for the rotund fräuleins and their escorts as they hurried about their business or stopped for a moment to gaze up at the old clocks which daily amused them with their mechanical dancing figures.

Later the audience found the substitute beaches amusing. Where they lack seaside pleasures the Germans have compromised by installing huge swimming tanks which are so perfected that even surf is manufactured by machines. Pictures of the athletic activities of the girls and boys aroused much admiration.

But it was at Dinkelsbühl, where the peaceful life of the peasants is practically uninterrupted by tourists, that the quaintness of Germany was revealed for the first time. Here there were gabled houses in rainbow colors, street after street of them! Apricot, azure, lemon, vermilion and apple green, all mellowed by the sun and rain to pastels which merged into each other. Here the citizens dressed as their great-great-grandparents did. In short trousers and hats trimmed with rakish pompons for the men, and tight-waisted black dresses and stiff white bonnets for the women. Here there were bakery shops with such tempting gingerbread men in the windows that it was no wonder that plump little fräuleins pressed their noses flat against the panes of glass and presented to public view their flaxen pigtails.

Reluctantly the audience left mellow old Dinkelsbühl, traveled to Berlin, and then homeward on the Bremen.

Next week, a Mediterranean cruise taking in the Balkan capitals.

CONCORD POWER SOUGHT

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of Concord's electric plant at a price of $600,000 by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, according to Wycliffe C. Marshall, attorney. The Edison Company has proposed the purchase and has offered to sell current to the town at an average cost of 1½ cents a kilowatt hour.

English Women Win Seabury First Prizes

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Winners of the twentieth annual world essay contest for prizes offered by the Misses Helen and Mary Seabury of this city were announced here today. They are:

Normal school and teachers college section: First prize, $75, Miss Victoria Armstrong, of Furzedown Training College, London, Eng.; second prize, $50, Miss Edna Margaret Goff, of Louisville Normal School, Louisville, Ky.; third prize, $25, Miss Katharine Turner, of Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.

Secondary school section: First prize $75, Mervin Guy Tyrrell of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol, England; second prize $50, Miss Lillian Libman of Girls' Latin School, Boston; third prize $25, Clyde Kirby, Central High School of Tulsa, Okla.

The normal group wrote on "The influence of education in eliminating war." The second group wrote on "Above all nations is humanity."

The annual contest is managed for the Misses Seabury by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League of Boston. The American judges this year were six educators. Each country participating in the contest other than the United States submitted its three best essays. These were weighed against the American product by the United States judges and this year placed first in each group.

Plan to Halt List of Tower at Pisa

PISA, Italy (AP)—The leaning tower of Pisa is to be strengthened at its base in order to prevent its leaning too far over.

A meeting of the special commission appointed by the Minister of National Education, including the best engineers in the kingdom, decided that two methods are to be pursued, as a result of findings made in recent investigations.

One consists in making the basin from which the tower rises impermeable, so that water cannot seep through to the foundation of the tower. The second consists in the gradual consolidation of the ground around and under the monument with reinforced concrete.

Two years ago engineers declared that the degree of inclination—the tower is at present 14 feet out of perpendicular—was increasing and the tower was in grave danger of falling. Experts then adopted the temporary expedient of shooting cement into the earth under the tower. Now, however, more permanent measures are considered necessary.

LAYING OFF OF WORKERS AT NAVY YARD DECRIED

Claiming discrimination against New England industry, the Charlestown Metal Trades' Council, in protest against the laying off of workmen at the navy yard while work is being sent to other yards along the Atlantic seaboard, passed a resolution last night designed to call federal attention to conditions in their area and offer facts supporting their contention.

Without questioning the advisability of reducing or increasing armament, the resolution points out, Boston is not receiving the amount proportionate to its ability in equipment and forces and this alleged discrimination is hardly consistent with the "national attempt to revive and maintain our national prosperity" through timely release of government work. The resolution proposes a conference of the many interests of Metropolitan Boston affected by the navy yard lay-off.

WINTER PLAYGROUND OPENED IN QUINCY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUINCY, Mass.—St. Moritz Park opened here officially as a winter playground in a whirl of tobogganing, skating, sledding and skiing. The park was given over to the public by the Metropolitan District Commission to provide for a recreation ground without restrictions.

Opening night arrangements consisted of a street parade, illuminated by red lights, fancy skating, a burlesque hockey game, barrel jumping, and a hunting scene. Many cups and trophies have been offered for future competitions.

PUBLISHERS ELECT

Co-operation of publishers is needed to make the National Editorial Association a success, delegates to the winter meeting of the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers' Association were told at the Hotel Statler by Walter D. Allen, former president of the Massachusetts Press Association. John A. Houlihan of Berlin was re-elected president, H. R. Metcalf of Newport, vice-president; Miss Addie Towne of Franklin, secretary; Richard McLean of Plymouth, treasurer; Arthur M. Littleton and F. Earl Thayer, members of the executive committee.

HARTFORD HORSE WINS

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—For the second consecutive year, Stella Peavine, chestnut mare owned by Mrs. E. M. Hathaway, Hartford, Conn., was judged the best horse in the annual exhibition here Jan. 23.

RATIO REVISION RESULTS FROM OIL PRICE CUT

Oklahoma Crude Operators Also Forced to Curtail Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY—General revision for more drastic proration and conservation measures in all active oil fields in Oklahoma and a closer co-operation between major and minor oil producers were the two immediate effects of drastic price cuts in crude oils made by the Carter Oil Company and Magnolia Petroleum Company, both subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and major purchasers of crude oil in Oklahoma.

Meeting the same afternoon on which the cut took effect, independent operators expressed "surprise and chagrin." They had agreed on curtailment repeatedly to meet buyers halfway, even when they needed ot sell the oil to pay expenses and profits, they argued, yet without warning the prices were reduced.

W. S. Farrish, president of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, the Texas subsidiary, who announced the first cut, attributed it to the fact that "gasoline stocks have been increasing steadily during the current seasonal decline in demand."

Oklahoma operators immediately agreed on further curtailment, cutting Oklahoma City fields from 50 to 25 per cent of capacity. East Earlsboro from 50 to 33 1-3 per cent, other flush Seminole pools from 50 to 30 per cent, Wildcat areas and Konowa to 75 per cent for the first 60 days.

This is the most drastic curtailment ever attempted in this country on a wide scale, although the Oklahoma City pool was shut down completely 30 days last fall.

The average price cut of 29 cents a barrel in the Oklahoma City field means a $20,000 daily reduction to operators. Crude in this field tests 38 gravity average, and on the new price brings $1.26 a barrel.

Big and little operators, often finding their interests at variance, have heretofore been rather disorganized. The price reduction, however, caused an immediate and concerted demand from the Independent Oil Association of America and the Okmulgee Operators' Association for a $1 barrel tariff on foreign crude, with the latter organization asking Oklahoma Senators Elmer Thomas and W. B. Pine, the latter an independent operator, for an immediate congressional investigation of refining practices and profits in this country. The two officials have asked for a brief on the situation to be presented to the Senate for action this session if possible.

So far independents delivering oil to the pipe lines of the two major buyers have continued, fearing that if they broke contracts in order to sell to other buyers, these, too, would lower prices when an adequate supply was assured. At the present time only the two Standard subsidiaries have lowered prices, but they take the majority of crude from the State.

Overimportation Blamed for Excess Crude Oil Supply

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that excessive importation of foreign oil, rather than local overproduction, has caused the present difficulties of the oil industry, J. Edward Jones, petroleum royalty operator, has sent a letter to the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission, urging that a conference be called to discuss the issue.

Mr. Jones asks that producers and royalty owners be allowed representation with the other branches of the industry, and that the conference consider, first, regulation or restriction of importations; second, discontinuance of "wild catting," and finally, if necessary, the curtailment of American production.

"Contrary to the popular and general belief," Mr. Jones said, "the crude oil supply and demand situation in the petroleum industry for the country as a whole has been one essentially of domestic underproduction and overimportation.

"The fallacy of the program now in effect, as far as a sincere effort at the solution of our 'overproduction' problem is concerned, lies in the fact that the problem is attacked from one angle only, that of curtailment of output of American oil wells."

While importation may benefit a few purchasers and importers, he said, they seriously harm the domestic producers.

SCOUT MEMBERSHIP BOOM IS PREDICTED

Boy Scout membership and activities in Boston will be substantially increased during the coming year, it was predicted by Edward S. Roche, acting Scout executive of Boston, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Boston Boy Scout Council.

Present membership, Mr. Roche said, is below average due to resignations in the staff and changes in the organization, but with a reorganization program at hand, 1930 promises successful results both in membership and activities.

Francis C. Hersey of South Boston and Arthur Winslow, Boston, were added to the executive committee. Officers elected or re-elected were Oliver Wolcott, president; Charles E. Cotting, first vice-president; Harvey W. King, secretary; William D. Sohier, Jr., treasurer; Frederick Deane, commissioner.

RAILWAY MERGER APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorization for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to acquire and operate the Chesapeake & Hocking Railway was given Jan. 24 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

RATSHESKY APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of A. C. Ratshesky, of Massachusetts, to be Minister to Czechoslovakia, was confirmed Jan. 25 by the Senate.

New England Excels Average Section of the United States in Which to Live

Standards of Living Found Relatively Higher by Research —Has More Telephones, Electric Lights, Savings in Banks and Children in School

New England's population, now increasing at the rate of 312 a day, enjoys relatively higher than average standards of living, according to a report just prepared by the research committee of the New England Council.

The report shows that New England, with 7 per cent of the Nation's population, has 8 per cent of the Nation's wealth, 9 per cent of the Nation's income, 12.5 per cent of the bank deposits, 7.3 per cent of the life insurance and 8 per cent of the college students.

Twelve out of every 100 families in New England pay federal income taxes, according to the report, as compared with an average of nine for the Nation. Fifty-three per cent of the families have telephones as compared with a national average of 43 per cent.

Eighty-four per cent of New England homes are wired for electricity as compared with 64 per cent for the Nation at large, the study shows.

The report adds that 89 out of every 100 persons in New England have savings accounts as compared with an average of 44 and that 96 per cent of New England children are enrolled in public or private schools as compared with a national average of 90.

In only one classification does New England fall below that of the United States. This is in home ownership, 40 of every 100 families owning their own homes in New England as compared with a national average of 45.

"New England's per capita realized income in 1926 was estimated at $315, 28 per cent above the national average which for this year was estimated at $632," the report continues.

"Since 1919, per capita income in New England has increased by $100, or 14 per cent. During this same period, 1919-1926, the per capita income of the United States showed a net increase of only $18, or 3 per cent.

"The average net income reported by the 358,780 individuals in New England who filed federal income tax returns in 1927 amounted to $5612. The average net income reported by the federal income tax payers of the country during the same year amounted to $5496."

Chinese Naval Party Visit New England

On a study of American naval conditions, particularly in training, organization and equipment, a party of five Chinese Government officials, headed by Admiral H. K. Tu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet, 1922-1923, and Minister of the Navy, 1923, and who has served at times as Acting Premier, are making a three-day visit to the First Naval District.

Admiral Tu, accompanied by two other Chinese naval officers and two civilians, inspected the navy yard at Portsmouth today. They will arrive in Boston tonight and will establish headquarters at the Copley-Plaza. Their visit in Boston is informal and they will not visit the navy yard.

The City of Boston has placed automobiles at the disposal of the Chinese visitors tomorrow and a competent guide will conduct them to points of interest. The party is to leave Boston late Sunday afternoon for Newport, R. I., by train, where it will spend Monday visiting and inspecting the Naval War College.

AUDUBON SOCIETY REPORTS PROGRESS

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Inc., for the Protection of Birds and Mammals was held this afternoon at the offices of the society, 66 Newbury Street. The following officers were elected: Secretary-treasurer, Winthrop Packard; auditing committee, Charles B. Fiord, chairman, Miss Georgia H. Emery, Elliott B. Church; directors for three years, Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, Miss Georgia H. Emery, the Rev. Robert F. Cheney, Elliott B. Church, Dr. Charles W. Townsend, Roger T. Twitchell.

Reports showed substantial increase in the reserve fund, all bills for the year paid and the broad educational work of the society successfully carried on throughout the State. The society provided bird study material for 12,726 Massachusetts school children during the year in co-operation with the National Association of Audubon Societies, also free illustrated bird lectures and instruction in bird study to high and junior high schools of the State through its educational field agent.

MRS. ROGERS SAVES JOB FOR WAR HERO

Through the efforts of Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, Charles W. Miller, 78 Homer Street, East Boston, holder of a distinguished service medal for service in the World War, will be retained as an employee at the Boston Navy Yard, it was announced at the headquarters of the American Legion.

Mr. Miller, according to the Legion officials, was one of the men recently laid off. Because of his distinguished service overseas and in view of the fact that he has a family, friends urged the Legion to intercede for him.

TAX COLLECTIONS UP

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of $189,264,985 in taxes collected by the Government in the first six months of the fiscal year, as compared with the first half of the 1929 fiscal year, was shown in figures announced Jan. 24 by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

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NEW YORK CITY

Tercentenary Group Will Meet in Boston

To paint a more complete picture of the significance of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, and to bring into sharper focus some of the details of that celebration, chairmen and delegates from 100 communities of the Commonwealth have been summoned to meet at the State House in Boston on Jan. 27 for an all-day session, part of which will be open to the general public.

Conducted by the Tercentenary conference, the morning session will be devoted to business and reports on the Tercentenary Day program. The afternoon session, open to the public, will be attended by Governor Allen, and will include addresses by Herbert Parker, chairman of the state commission; John J. Walsh, president of the general citizens' committee; Charles H. Bangs, president of the Old Home Week Association, and Joseph H. Beale, acting dean of Harvard Law School and president of the Tercentenary conference of city and town committees.

Three similar sessions of the conference have been held and each has shown a noticeable increase in attendance, in interest and in benefits, says the notification of the gathering sent out from headquarters. The first conference session was at Springfield on May 28, the second at Boston, June 27, and the third at Pittsfield, Oct. 4 and 5.

ALLEN PRESENTS CUP

Gov. Frank G. Allen today presented a silver loving cup to Barry Keenan, chairman of the awards committee of the State department of the American Legion, to be contested for as the master prize in the department's membership drive to be conducted from Feb. 17 to 21. The drive will be made to obtain a membership of 100,000 at the time of the national convention of the American Legion.

PARLEY TO BE EXPLAINED

"The London Naval Conference," will be the subject of a speech to be given by Dr. George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, before the annual meeting of the Boston Congregational Club, Monday evening, Jan. 27, in the Ford Hall Building. Dr. Wilson served as counselor to the American Legation at The Hague early in the World War and also served as a member of the legal staff at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

SAN SALVADOR ECONOMIZES

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—Suppression of several legations and consulates, as well as attachés to foreign legations is provided for in an economy plan adopted by the Government. The Government radiocasting station will also be abolished.

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An extra good offering in a winter overcoat. Woolsey, a light weight but very warm fabric made in Convoy, County Donegal, Ireland. Here are two shades, a rich tan and an attractive dark grey. They were $40—and are now $34. It's a bit late, that's the reason.
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NEW YORK

FILM GUIDANCE SAID TO HINGE ON TOLERANCE

Social Values of Pictures Stressed at Session of Board of Review

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The widespread need of a more tolerant and intelligent consideration of the social value of film entertainments was emphasized at the sessions on Jan. 24 of the sixth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. The conference closed Jan. 25 with a luncheon, at which Dr. Harry E. Barnard, director of the White House Conference, was one of the chief speakers.

Discussion on Jan. 24 was devoted to the general topic, "Attitudes and Reactions With Relation to Motion Pictures." Dr. Louis I. Harris, of the executive committee of the National Board of Review, remarked that this organization's work tended to unite all the forces for the support of better film tendencies into a democratic group that could work openly, in freedom from self-interest, for better motion pictures as part of the social and educational life of the country.

Dr. Francis D. Tyson, professor of economics of the University of Pittsburgh, presided. He remarked that everybody today, from artist to day laborer, has some attitude toward motion pictures. It is necessary to see the films as they are, and not as one should like them to be. Under present conditions motion pictures are necessarily made to please the largest common denominator. So the public gets a commonplace, simple story of general appeal in this new form of entertainment that supplies for so many people the need for relaxation from the daily round of work.

Selection for Families

One of the most difficult things in connection with motion pictures is to set up a program for oneself and one's own family, according to Dr. Lee F. Hanmer, director of the department of recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The great need, he argued, was for intelligent selection of motion picture entertainment by families and individuals as well as by groups seeking to serve public welfare. By exercising such selections according to the program of the Board of Review, it would be possible to exercise a guiding influence upon the men who make the pictures. He said that there was still a lingering prejudice against the organization of play, but that it is becoming imperative that the best uses of the play period be studied in view of the expanding leisure that the machine age is bringing to the people.

Commendation of the work of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures was given by Edward Fay, of Providence, R. I., an executive in a chain of motion picture theaters. Theater managers, he said, have confidence that the board's judgments represent no self-interest opinion, but that they reflect a point of view similar to that of regular theater audiences.

Incentive to Crime Denied

Motion pictures are not an incentive to crime, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph L. Holmes of Columbia University. He explained that he had investigated a number of cases where children were said to have been influenced by films, and found that in every instance the notion that they were so influenced had been suggested to them by persons who had plied them with questions.

Tests have convinced him, he said, that the large proportion of so-called delinquent children who frequent the movies, as compared with normal children, did so because they wished to get away from unhappy home conditions. The motion pictures did not appeal to "delinquents" merely because they were "delinquents."

Dr. Walter W. Pettit, director of the department of community work of the New York School of Social Research, maintained that social forces have lagged behind their opportunities in making use of the cultural possibilities of motion pictures. He indicated how the current photoplays could be used as a means of making more vivid the study of geography and history in the public schools. He declared that there is a mistaken neglect of educational potentialities in the present failure of schools to connect the pupils' studies with their leisure time interests, as represented in the almost universal appeal of motion pictures.

A round-table discussion was presided over by Prof. Leroy E. Bowman of the department of sociology, Columbia University. Professor Bowman looked forward to a new type of motion picture play that would more closely represent actual living conditions rather than the type of film now prevalent.

Criticisms Welcomed

It was brought out that specific protests against objectionable tendencies receive definite consideration when they reach the separate motion picture studios, and constructive proposals as well as letters of appreciation are welcomed, whenever they reach the proper persons directly responsible for the films with which such correspondence is concerned.

Whether these communications come from groups or from individuals they are equally appreciated by the individual studios ever on the watch for ways of improving their product. A delegate from Georgia told of recommending to the educational department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer that the correct version of Lee's surrender to Grant be represented. This proposal was carried out in the form of a short historical picture in color that was entirely accurate.

Members of women's clubs, welfare organizations, music federations, parent-teachers' associations and librarians' associations explained their methods of supporting the better educational and entertainment films in their communities by working in co-operation with the regular theater managers. The unanimous sentiment was to the effect that the producers and exhibitors are eager for the intelligent co-operation of socially-minded groups, such as those affiliated with the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

Officer's Arrest May Test Extrality Issue

HANKOW, China (AP)—The arrest Jan. 24 of a British naval officer whose automobile fatally struck a Chinese coolie may result in a test of the Nationalist Government's decree of Dec. 28 abolishing extraterritoriality in China.

Upon representation of the Chinese Mayor to the Chinese police, coupled with the written guarantee of the British Consul assuring the naval officer's appearance for investigation before Chinese officials, the officer was released.

The Chinese police said they were acting "upon specific instructions from Nanking saying that all foreigners under Chinese jurisdiction will be tried in Chinese courts."

The arrest of the officer is the first important case that has developed since the Nationalist Government's revival in December of its long negotiations with foreign governments for the abolishment of extraterritoriality rights. These rights for 80 years have given foreigners the privilege of trial in China in courts presided over by their own countrymen.

Japanese Lantern Sent as Greeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The second instance of the employing of an "ishidoro" or Japanese stone lantern, as a token of international greeting and good will is to be found here in the garden of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Williams. Dr. Williams is dean of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri, and the lantern was brought to Columbia by Percy Noel, American newspaper correspondent of Tokyo, as a gift from Japanese friends.

This particular lantern has important historic associations. For nearly three centuries it stood in a Buddhist plot near the Zen Temple at Shimoda. When a tidal wave nearly destroyed the lantern 75 years ago, colored glass, some of the first to be imported from America, was used to reset the windows.

The first stone lantern to carry a message of good will from Japan to Missouri was taken from the estate in Tokyo where Townsend Harris, first foreign minister recognized from the United States by Japan, lived. It stands in a space before Neff Hall and was unveiled several years ago by Ambassador Matsudaira.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued debate on tariff bill.

House continued general debate on four-department appropriation bill.

Elections Committee No. 1 considered Owen-Lawson election contest from Florida in executive session.

Elections Committee No. 2 continued taking testimony in Wurzbach-McCloskey contest from Texas.

House bill to increase appropriation for road building from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 was reported favorably in Senate.

Expenditures Committee continued hearing on transfer of prohibition unit to Justice Department.

Immigration Committee resumed hearing on restriction of Western Hemisphere immigration.

Judiciary Committee continued hearings on proposals to enlarge powers of United States commissioners.

Compulsory registration of all aliens proposed in a bill by Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana.

Army board of engineers for rivers and harbors recommended development of Brazos Island Harbor, Texas, project at a cost of approximately $5,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was the following: Mrs. Laura Hochette Muench, Brooklyn, New York.

Hoover Brings Action to Oust Stoves Used for 113 Years in Quaker Church

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

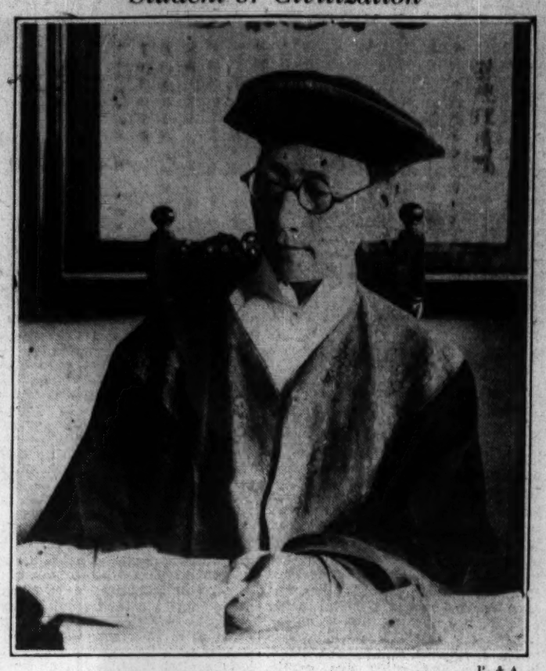
WASHINGTON — A new heating plant for the old brick meetinghouse at Sandy Spring, Md., 20 miles north of Washington, is one of the indirect results of Herbert Hoover's election to the Presidency.

The two big cast iron stoves which have been heating the meetinghouse for 113 years were still doing duty when the President and Mrs. Hoover worshipped there on the third Sunday in January, but a new hot-air plant has been ordered and will be installed by next fall.

Each stove takes a full four-foot slab of wood and fires up briskly, but on very cold days the members have to huddle around the stoves to keep warm. As long ago as 20 years the congregation began to talk about a more modern heating system, but the majority of the Quakers thought the old stoves good enough.

Then Herbert Hoover was elected President. As a Cabinet officer he had frequently attended meetings in this Maryland Quaker community. A test vote on the stoves was finally reached, and it ordered the old faithfuls supplanted by a plant that would give more even heat to all parts of the room.

'Student of Civilization'



JUDGE JOHN C. H. WU — P. & A.

CHINESE JUDGE PLACES FAITH IN MODERN LAW

Returns to United States to Lecture at Northwestern, Later at Harvard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten years ago John C. H. Wu, a 21-year-old graduate of an American missionary college in China, came to this country to take a degree in law at the University of Michigan.

Now as Judge Wu, recently retired president of the appellate division of the special provisional court of Shanghai, the jurist has come again to the United States but this time to lecture under auspices of the Rosenthal Foundation at Northwestern University and to spend 10 months as a visiting professor of the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Wu has just arrived in Chicago to give his first lectures here. Youthful in appearance, he follows in distinguished footsteps as a Rosenthal lecturer. His predecessors are Prof. William S. Holdsworth of Oxford University and Dr. A. S. Bustamente of Cuba, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The third international lecturer has chosen to explain to American listeners the contrast between the old Chinese law and the new. He is himself an exponent of modernism in China.

With a little smile he confessed that judged by Confucian ethics he and his colleagues could not be called gentlemen. The legal profession was scorned in old China, he said, because ideally "gentlemen have no contentions." All are supposed to be endowed with "the virtue of modesty and yielding courtesy." But Dr. Wu held that conformity to this code resulted too often in the restraint of the individual in "the strait-jacket of etiquette."

He has accordingly decided to devote his career to the development of modern law in China. The old law of the country which grew up despite the Confucian disapproval was an indigenous protest, Dr. Wu explained, and was not adapted to present-day China with its world contacts. For this reason China has taken over the law of the European continent, especially the German codes.

Dr. Wu resigned from the bench recently because he felt he could be more useful in the field of scholarship. Legal education, he said, is more needed in China today, even than courts. The writings of legal scholars, he explained serve to guide the judges themselves.

Dr. Wu confided that he was "primarily a student of civilization," although "by profession a law man."

AIR OFFERS SOURCE OF WOOD SUPPLIES

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—From carbon dioxide in the air eventually will be obtained wood pulp, artificial silk, paper, explosives, and other material, said Dr. Herbert Levinstein, president of the Society of Chemical Industry in an address to the Institution of Chemical Engineers, Jan. 24.

Everywhere in the atmosphere and water vapor, he said, the same fundamental chemical constituent is found and though the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air is very small yet the amount of air available is incalculable and offers a substitute for the woods of the Norwegian and Canadian forests which are being rapidly consumed.

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Bill Seeks to Amend Dublin Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN — The scheme for a Greater Dublin, which has been under discussion for some 20 years, has at last been embodied in a government bill, tabled for second reading in the Dail early in February, and is regarded as one of the most important measures in the forthcoming session.

The Local Government (Dublin) Bill, as the measure is to be styled, will effect a revolutionary change in the local government of Dublin and its suburbs. The aim in view is to centralize the local administration of the large and important areas to insure the maximum of economy and efficiency.

The bill provides for the reconstruction of the Dublin Corporation, with a Lord Mayor and a paid city manager. The new body will be elected by popular vote, but will be much smaller in number than the old corporation, which was dissolved by the Cosgrave Government some years ago on grounds of inefficiency. Since its dissolution, the affairs of the city have been excellently administered by three paid commissioners, and it is the intention of the Government to adhere to the policy of salaried city managers.

A new coastal borough will be established which will create the cause of the premier township—Dunlaoghaire—formerly known as Kingstown. The borough will include Blackrock, Dalkey, Killiney and Dunlaoghaire, thus abolishing the four separate councils at present functioning in these areas. Though the coastal borough will have a mayor and corporation, its affairs will be directed mainly by a paid manager. A total of eight local bodies will be wiped out if the bill, as drafted, passes into law.

The measure is considered likely to arouse much criticism in both Dail and Senate, especially that section which provides for superannuation allowances for redundant officials and employees whose posts will disappear under the new scheme.

YOUNG FARMER CLUBS CONVENE IN LONDON

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first annual conference of the National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs was held here Jan. 24, under the chairmanship of Prof. W. G. S. Adams, Representatives were present from Canada, the United States and Sweden, as well as numerous agricultural educational bodies of Great Britain. Among subjects discussed was a plan to increase the interest of boys and girls in agriculture and raising live stock.

Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, congratulated the conference on "beginning at the right place." The village had fed the town long enough, he said, and he hoped the current would soon begin to turn the other way. According to the annual report, the first club was founded in 1921, and today there are nearly 100 clubs, with about 2000 members.

Utility Leader Asked to Explain Operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the joint committee of National Utility Associations in an open letter addressed to him by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, is called upon to make good a promise he is alleged to have made in September, 1927, "to give the people all the facts about the utilities." Mr. King charges that the utility executive and the interests he represents have not done so.

For two years the Federal Trade Commission has inquired into the educational activities of the electrical industry, Mr. King asserts, and has uncovered propaganda operations which "shocked" the nation. All the while the power representatives, Mr. King continues, have given assurances that when they had their day in court they would satisfactorily explain "many things that needed explanation."

"That apologia has now been made and can be assayed," Mr. King asserts. "Its outstanding feature, to the country's surprise, is the repetition of the new familiar cry of 'bolshevism'".

This charge, Mr. King declares, "is old stuff." The so-called radicals named to back up this accusation he says consist of "such well-known liberals as George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, Dr. John A. Ryan, Prof. E. A. Ross, Jackson H. Ralston, Edward Keating and Carl D. Thompson. Not bolshevism but genuine regulation by State commissions and the advent of federal regulation" is feared by the power industry, Mr. King asserts.

Dutch East Indians to Join in Rubber Cut

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch East Indian Government has stated its willingness to co-operate in the eventual restriction of the output of rubber in order to arrive at better prices on the understanding that restriction be based on voluntary co-operation, and that a strictly private character of plans be maintained, cables from Batavia declare.

The Government did not actively participate in the solution of this very important problem because it relates to the producers of foreign countries, and interference of the Government in question might have given it an undesirable political character and also because the Government thus far has not seen any acceptable arrangement which could be recommended in the interests of Dutch East Indian producers.

The Colonial Government will later make a statement concerning the desirability of tin restriction.

INVESTIGATION OF RAIL HOLDING GROUPS OPENS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A sweeping investigation of railroad holding companies for the purpose of formulating regulatory legislation has been authorized by the House. James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which sponsored the project and was directed to make the inquiry on the basis of the authorization, has initiated steps toward the investigation.

He has asked the House for a $25,000 appropriation for the employment of special counsel and assistants and to finance the calling of witnesses. Walter M. Splawn, former president of the University of Texas and member of the State Railroad Commission, is under consideration as legal aide for the committee.

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SPIES IN PRISON REPUDIATED BY SECRET SERVICE

Bureau Has Definite Rule Against 'Wire Tapping,' Director Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Emphatic repudiation of past Federal prison espionage activities was voiced to members of the House Appropriations Committee by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The secret service chief informed the committee that such operations were discontinued on the direct orders of William D. Mitchell, Attorney General, when he took office.

During the administration of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, as assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, government spies were put in federal penitentiaries to report on their administration, and as a result important changes in officials were made. The practice, when disclosed, was severely criticized, however, and demands were made in Congress that it be discontinued.

Mr. Hoover, questioned by the committee concerning the matter, said that his bureau had done the work, but that it was "very distasteful." He also informed the committee that his bureau has a very definite rule against "wire tapping."

"Our bureau did this work upon specific orders of the Assistant Attorney-General (Mrs. Willebrandt) in Charge of Prisons," Mr. Hoover said. "It was very distasteful work. The three agents who went into the three federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeill Island were all college men. Before ordering these men into those institutions I inquired of them as to their willingness to go in, because I realized what they would have to do once they got inside. They did the prisoners' work. The average length of time that each of these men was in an institution was about 6 weeks. Upon coming out of the institution at the direction of the Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prisons, they submitted a detailed report of what they saw, heard, and knew of the institution, and that report was made the basis, as I understand, of certain administrative changes by the Assistant Attorney-General in Charge of Prisons. I will say that that practice is not indulged in at the present time."

Mr. Tinkham—And you do not intend to indulge in it?

Mr. Hoover—No, sir. In fact, I received orders from the present Attorney-General that that was not to be done.

Mr. Tinkham—Is any of your appropriation spent for wire tapping?

Mr. Hoover—No, sir. We have a very definite rule in the bureau that any employee engaging in wire tapping will be dismissed from the service of the bureau.

Mr. Tinkham—I am very much pleased that that is the case.

Mr. Hoover—While it may not be illegal, I think it is unethical, and it is not permitted under the regulations by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Tinkham—I am very glad that you take that position.

AMSTERDAM OPENS AUTOMOBILE SHOW

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — The twentieth Dutch automobile show opened here on Jan. 25. Exhibitors are expecting fine results, as it is not believed the recent stock exchange slump will have serious effect on the demand. It is realized that the Netherlands is economically sound, and that as only 1 in every 30 inhabitants owns a car, automobile sales are likely to continue to show the rapid increase which has been experienced since 1922, as is evidenced by the fact that 1929 sales were four times those of 1922.

Great activity of European manufacturers characterizes the show, where there are 75 different makes on exhibition, of which 39 are European of all sizes and prices from the Baby Austin to the Rolls-Royce. German cars are specially numerous. Twenty out of 35 commercial cars are European. Thirty-five motorcycle makes are exhibited, of which three are American, reflecting the strong demand which arose last year.

One of the features of the show is a low-priced German small car equipped with a water-cooled two-stroke two-cylinder motor, which is claimed to have equal power to a four-cylinder four-stroke.

Tacoma Thanks Navy for Use of Warship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The city of Tacoma thanked the Navy Department for the use of the giant aircraft carrier Lexington as an emergency electric lighting plant to meet the electricity shortage caused by a severe drought.

Because of the great battleship's peace-time assistance, J. G. Newbegin, Mayor of Tacoma, informed Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, "we were able to keep our industries going and our men employed."

The Mayor's letter came as a concluding incident in one of the most singular episodes in the navy's annals. Tied up at the Tacoma wharf the airplane carrier generated approximately 200,000 horsepower or sufficient to supply the needs of a city of 1,500,000 people and carried Tacoma through a period of electricity shortage.

"Tacoma has always respected our navy," said Mayor Newbegin in his letter, "and we now love them and are more proud of them than ever."

TURKS FIND 1000 OLD GREEK CUPS OF GOLD

ISTANBUL (AP)—One thousand ancient Greek cups of solid gold, valued at nearly $500,000, have fallen into the laps of the authorities of the City of Smyrna.

Canal diggers, working on the banks of the Meander River in the first modern irrigation system in the province, unearthed a number of sarcophagi filled with ancient pottery and glittering masses of gold. The finds were turned over to the Smyrna Museum.

PASSENGERS SAVED FROM GERMAN SHIP

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Radio advices from Ushaia reported that the German steamer Monte Cervantes which went aground off that place Jan. 22, sank Jan. 24. Commander Dreyer went down with the ship.

A working crew which had remained on board the vessel which struck a rock opening a big hole in the bow, barely saved themselves, and the passengers who were aboard the vessel when she went aground had been put ashore safely.

12,000 SUGAR WORKERS STRIKE

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—Between 12,000 and 15,000 cane workers were reported Jan. 24 on strike in various sections of Porto Rico. They seek daily wages ranging up to $1.50, as against the 75 cents maximum which they claim has been paid.

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LOOSE CLAIMS FOR HEALTH IN FOODS ILLEGAL

Implication of Other Than Actual Qualities Found Amenable to Label Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Labeling of food products with claims implying that they possess curative, health-giving, healing qualities, when they possess merely those wholesome nutritive qualities which a food of that particular description should possess, is a misbranding within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, and subjects the product so labeled to the penalties imposed by that act, according to Paul B. Dunbar, assistant chief of the food, drug and insectide administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, expounding the Government attitude on health claims for foods.

He brought this message to a large gathering of food manufacturers here, on the occasion of a joint meeting of the National Canners' Association and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association.

"The public has been disposed to accept without reservation the most extreme and, in some cases, ridiculous claims for the wholesomeness and health-giving qualities of various products," Mr. Dunbar said. "The words 'health giving' are today the most overworked and loosely applied members of the advertising lexicon.

"The public has fallen an easy victim to that particular form of advertising technique which seeks first to scare and then to reassure. So seriously has the Government considered the present tendency to employ unwarranted health claims in the labeling and sale of food products that it has felt called upon, through the food and drug administration, to issue several announcements."

Mr. Dunbar then quoted from one of these, dated May 22, 1929, under the captiop, "Beware of So-Called Health Foods," in part, as follows:

"The food and drug administration believes the use of the word 'health' in connection with foods constitutes a misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The use of this word implies that these products have health-giving or curative properties when, in general, they merely possess some of the nutritive qualities to be expected in any wholesome food product.

"In the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, it is necessary to warn manufacturers of these products to have their labels conform to the facts of medical science and actual laboratory tests. The food and drug administration does not object to calling these products 'wholesome,' provided they are wholesome, but the effort to give the impression that we all need something added to our every-day diet if we are to avoid nutritional disaster is a misrepresentation, which the food law enforcing authorities aim

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FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKERS SCAN HAITIAN ISSUES

American Control Viewed Diversely as Beneficent and Imperialistic

Two divergent viewpoints, depicting United States' intervention in Haiti as the action of a benefactor and an imperialist, were presented before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association Jan. 25.

W. W. Cumberland, financial adviser and general receiver of the Republic of Haiti from 1924 to 1927, told the luncheon session that the only "rational explanations" of American intervention were the defense of the Monroe Doctrine and "the real desire to be of service to the exploited masses" of the insular republic.

The charge that the United States had "overthrown free Haitian institutions at the point of a bayonet" was made by W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis and a director of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. He urged that the United States withdraw from Haiti "as quickly and decently" as possible.

"Failure of Self-Government"

Mr. Cumberland said that the intervention of the United States in 1915 had been occasioned by the "failure in self-government" in Haiti, and offered neither economic nor strategic advantages to the United States.

"American authorities," he continued, "have established and maintained law and order. They have balanced the budget, stabilized the currency, and placed it upon a gold basis, reduced the public debt, organized and operated a modern accounting system for the Government and eliminated graft from public administration.

"Through a public works service all important districts were linked by roads, trails, telephones and telegraphs, until Haiti is believed to have more miles of roads in comparison with area than any other Latin American republic. Through a service of agricultural and vocational education a start was made toward effectively utilizing such human and natural resources as exist in Haiti.

"Recent disorders in Haiti cannot be interpreted as opposition to American participation in Haitian administration. They are primarily results of the antagonism of many Haitians to the administration of President Borno and are incidents in the presidential campaign which is getting under way."

Economic Slavery Charge

Mr. Du Bois declared that the United States had seized Haitian funds and distributed them among all creditors whose claims had the slightest color of validity, saddling the island with a "funded debt which will keep it in economic slavery for many generations.

"We have built roads," he said, "but they are chiefly military roads, designed for the rapid transfer of marines and troops and built with scarcely any idea of the development of the Haitian peasantry.

"In education, we have only attempted to educate an agricultural peasantry. This with our policy of opening a way for the gradual seizure of the land from the peasants, will make the establishment of peonage in Haiti an easier thing. Meantime, we have done nothing to overcome the widespread illiteracy in a country where the problem of teaching is complicated by the fact that the mass of the people do not speak a modern language.

"In all these measures, we have ignored and insulted and refused to use the educated leaders of the Haitian people. On the contrary, we have tried to drive a wedge between the peasantry and these leaders, and the result is, that we have been unable to accomplish a single real forward step, either toward self-government or essential social uplift."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ann Walker, songs.
5:15 "New England Peabody Home."
5:30 The Pioneers; Del Castillo, pianist.
5:50 WEEI Dinner Music: news.
7:00 Organ Recital, Del Castillo.
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies.
8:00 NBC, "The New Business World": "The Work of the National Business Survey Council," Julius H. Barnes.
8:30 NBC, "Launderland Lyrics": Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; novelty orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour: symphony orchestra conducted by Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "New England Hairdressers' Association."
6:02 Recital, Edith Noyes Greene.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 NBC, Bernie Cummins' Hotel New Yorker Orchestra.
6:45 "Safer Massachusetts" series by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety: "The New Safety Movement in Massachusetts," Howard Cooley, chairman.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; concert orchestra.
8:00 Burgess Nature League.
8:30 Weed Tire Chain sketch.
9:00 "Dixie Trail": sketch and music.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels: soloists; end men; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera: "Don Quixote."
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest.
11:08 News; Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, from telegraph notes, by Frank Ryan.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: talks; dance music.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors: dance music.
6:00 Time; news, weather.
6:10 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:25 Riverside Romancers: concert orchestra.
6:40 The Commanders: vocal.
6:50 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
7:05 Davol Book of the Opera: Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble: time.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, Columbia Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, "Nit Wit Hour": sketch.
9:30 CBS, "The Finance of the League of Nations," Sir Herbert Ames, former treasurer.
9:45 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian music.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour: sketch, "Jazz a la Carte"; Mary Charles, impersonator; Lillian Gordon, Paul Small, soloists; Jesse Crawford, organist; David Mendoza, conductor; Paul Ash's Oriental Theater Band.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p.m.—Perley Stevens and his music.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: organ, voices
6:00 Alpha Chi Omega Program: instrumental trio.
6:30 Gladys Miller, contralto.
6:44 Weather report; time.
6:45 Fishermen's Broadcast.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 26

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:45 p. m.—Rose Rines, songs.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets Program: baritone soloist; concert orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; William McGillicuddy, reader.
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh book talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: Talk by Martin L. Davey; Mixed Quartet; Margaret Olsen, soprano; Paula Hemminghaus, contralto; Henry Shope, tenor; James S. Ainley, bass; Judson House, tenor, featured soloist; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist and director.
6:00 Coes & Young Candlelight Hour.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: male quartet.
7:00 NBC, Durant "Heroes of the World" sketch: "Mad Anthony Wayne."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk, W. S. Packer.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Albert Spalding, violinist; Oscar Strauss, Viennese composer, guest conductor; orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's": rural sketch.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity, Springfield.
1:00 p. m.—"Our Famous Contemporaries": William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College.
1:15 Goldoni Trio; Katherine Harris, soloist; Chimes.
1:45 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, direction of Joseph Littau; Jacques Gasselin, violinist.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 NBC, National Youth Conference: "Confidence in Modern Youth for Modern Day," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
4:00 Lady Pepperell Concert.
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; concert orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, National Religious Service; weather.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, pianist.
6:30 NBC, "In the Spotlight."
7:00 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
7:30 "At the Baldwin"; Alfred Wallenstein, cellist; Daniel Ericourt, pianist; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Raymond L. Ditmars, curator, guest speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, "Salon Singers"; mixed chorus; organ.
9:45 Candle Light Quintet.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 WBZ Players.
11:15 Temperature; weather; news.
11:25 Sager Program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS, "Heroes of the Church."
9:00 CBS, Columbia Ensemble; Stanley Maxted, tenor.
10:00 CBS, Children's Hour.
10:50 CBS, Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Charles Fleischer, "The Five-Power Naval Parley."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:00 Dudley Carolers, Providence.
2:00 Marjorie Gilchrist, soprano; Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Paul Allen, pianist.
2:30 Vocal Ensemble.
4:00 Salem Cadet Band, direction of Gene Misaud, from Salem.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air"; Soloist; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Dictograph Old Time Program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Fluffettes: Raymond Simonds, tenor; sketch, "Paul Revere's Ride," Lowell Cabot Boswell; saxophone sextet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The World's Business," Dr. Julius Klein; time.
8:00 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; soprano soloist; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron Program: Vocal duo; dance orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Raymond Koch, baritone; Helen Dickerson, soprano; Samuel Thaviu, violinist Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano; Arnold Johnson and his orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's "Poet of the Organ," Jesse Crawford; Paul Small, soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch: "The Garden Secret."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Reradiocast from London: résumé of naval parley by Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japanese delegate, introduced by William Hard, NBC observer.
2:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Ida Bailey Allen.
10:30 a. m.—Shepard Concert Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

Milady Goes a-Motoring

Above, Keystone Photo

AUTOMOBILISTS OF 1900 AND, BELOW, THE 1930 MODEL PILOT

The important part which the automobile has played in changing women's fashions is recognized by many designers of feminine apparel. The hats that sat atop the head in 1900 could not have withstood the rigors of the speed that developed a few years later, until the modern driver may, perchance, wear no hat at all. Automobile manufacturers soon learned that they had to build motorcars to meet the demands of the feminine purchaser, and clothes, too, have changed to fit the new scheme of things.

Boston Art Notes

Myles Standish Galleries

The romantic beauty of the seacoast, the various moods of a temperamental sea, are depicted by an artist of determination and sensibility, Galen J. Perrett of Rockport. The shore line of that town is rough, rocky, erratic; the sea breaks upon it in a most turbulent and picturesque manner. It is tempting material for the artist who loves movement, sharp lineaments, sparkling surfaces, clear, unblended color.

The exhibition at the Myles Standish Galleries is proof of Mr. Perrett's desire to record as many as possible of these magnificent scenes. A very capable brush captures the mists and foam, the streaks of light that lie across the moving surf, the deep, pure blue of the sea. The jutting rocks, sliced down to rhythmic, descending planes by ancient glaciers, make golden accents, warm and contrasting against the cool hues of the sea. A rare occasion, when realism and romance are one.

At the same gallery there is an additional display, paintings and sculptures by G. T. Chan. This artist shows the best possible results that can come of studying in a tradition that is Boston's own. He has learned much from Sargent; there could be no better teacher for the medium of water color. He is not superficial; his pictures are carefully thought out, evolved in terms of the atmosphere and forms they are expected to bring to realization. There is truth in the surface textures, conviction in the volume, sensitiveness to the relative importance of details to the whole.

In sculpture, the artist's work on the "Bronze Head of a Child" is distinguished.

Doll and Richards

A group of water colors by Bessy E. Creighton add a third exhibition to the galleries of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Arizona, New Mexico and New England provided her with subjects. She seems more the artist with the western material. With the mountain and desert, the cactus tree, the Indian pueblos her imagination seems free, stimulated to abstraction, to simplification. The New England scenes, though capably painted, are austere, topographical, impersonal; the village and terrain of the Southwest, on the other hand, in design and color are scenic, schematized, so that they imply a symbolism that may or may not be in the artist's thought. Either way they stir us to thought, and that is an accomplishment.

Goodspeed's Print Shop

Collectors of wood-engravings, enthusiasts for old illustrations, Bostonian patriots, students of the art of costume and the naturally curious will find the current exhibition of wood-engravings by Winslow Homer at Goodspeed's an exceptional treat. Homer, so well known to us for water colors and oil paintings, is less familiar as an illustrator. The prints shown here were made directly on the block during the period between 1855 and 1875, for publication in Harper's Weekly, Ballou's, Every Saturday, and Appleton's. They represent work of the early and middle period of the artist's life.

Turn up our noses as we may in this sophisticated decade to illustration as a lowly art we are happy to come upon these scenes and records of everyday life from which we are separated by only half a century. Sport and fun, occupations, holiday making, depictions of immigrants, "Station House Lodgers," travel at sea, Fourth of July pyrotechnical displays—improvements are many as we compare the life of today with that of our ancestors, but the spirit of fun, of contest, the personal struggle, is pretty much the same. Homer was a natural born illustrator; he found material wherever he turned; he sensed a shade of tragedy in comic situations, and vice versa. His gift for observing the habits and conduct of people was apparent in another way later in his life when he painted so subtly and feelingly the moods of nature.

D. A.

JOURNALISM BILL UP

The bill introduced by Michael Zack Representative from Lynn, which provides that no person engaged or employed on or connected with a newspaper or journal shall be compelled to disclose in any legal proceedings or trial, or before any committee of the General Court or elsewhere, the source of any news or information procured or obtained by him and published in said newspaper or journal, will be heard before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary at the State House at 10 a. m., Jan. 28.

WARNER URGES BOARD TO STUDY CENSOR SYSTEM

Attorney-General Also Asks Change in Taxation of National Banks

Improvement in the administration of the motor excise tax, readjustment in state taxation of national banks, increase in the power of the Attorney-General relative to investigations, and a special commission to study the censorship problem, are recommended in the annual report of Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General.

Relative to law enforcement, Mr. Warner advised encouragement, either by legislation or by provision in municipalities, toward maintaining the highest degree of efficiency on local police forces, which he termed "the first line" of enforcement. For promoting this efficiency he advocated standardization of pay, uniformity in personal equipment, respectable quarters, installation of the latest devices for intrastate and interstate contacts, capable instruction in all phases of modern police work, and maintenance of an adequate force for each municipality.

Mr. Warner characterized the proposal to erect a new courthouse in Boston as a progressive one, in that it is a vital need in the proper administration of justice. He advised vesting the powers to regulate use of property abutting on boulevards with the Metropolitan Park Commission rather than with local municipal authorities, thus minimizing recourse to adjudication by the courts. He also advocated consideration of all measures proposed by the Commission for Uniform State Laws, especially those relative to crime and extradition.

Mr. Warner's report contained his indorsement of efforts to amend the present law relative to literary and dramatic censorship. Probably no statute will ever be framed, he said, which will, by its own terms, establish a hard and fast definition of obscenity applicable to all possible cases, but the statute can lay down a standard of reasonable conduct.

His recommendations to facilitate handling of the motor excise tax relative to persons transferring cars were to "make certain that the year of actual manufacture or assembling of the motor vehicle is taken as the year upon which the value of the privilege taxes is measured" and "to provide for a fair abatement of the tax paid early in the year by one who transfers or turns in his car during the year."

A new Board of Tax Appeals composed of three members of thorough business and legal training, continuance of the study of revising tax laws, and general legislation regulating "overnight" camps, were included in the recommendations of the Attorney-General.

The report calls attention to the great need for a uniform method of interstate rendition and also refers to recommendations of district attorneys which seek revision and clarification of the criminal statutes for the purpose of gaining uniformity, and for the same powers to be granted to police officers to arrest persons operating motor vehicles under the influence of intoxicants as those held by investigators and examiners appointed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The number of cases handled by the Attorney-General's department in the year ending Nov. 30, 1929, was reported at 10,215, over 1000 of them relating to corporate franchise taxes.

Motorcars Enter Era of Efficiency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—The automobile industry is going through another great transition, according to L. A. Miller, president of the Willys-Overland Company. It has passed through the period devoted to the development of a vehicle for reliable performance over a long period, he said, and the next advancement was the designing of bodies that would strike an entirely new style motive.

"Both of these forward steps have been realized," he continued. "No one today will question the ability of the modern motorcar to deliver satisfactory performance, nor can it be denied that bodies of striking design, pleasing lines and carefully selected colors are now found in the wide selection from the low-priced range to the higher priced cars of the so-called luxury classification.

"Now we come to a concentration on increased engineering efficiency to build cars with greater power and speed development to meet the demand of the present-day car buyer. These demands are for safe, speedy transportation and a power development to master the steepest grades in smooth, high gear, the ultimate aim being to bring the motorcar up to a still greater standard of excellence in its performance value."

ALLEN SIGNS FIRST BILL

Gov. Frank G. Allen on Friday signed the first measure of the 1930 Legislature, when he approved the resolve enlarging the scope of the work of the commission created to consider appropriate sites for a memorial to the men and women of Massachusetts who served in the World War, to include an inquiry into a memorial for the men and women of all wars.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Asa P. French, president, and John S. Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society will be the chief speakers at the annual meeting of that organization next Tuesday in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple Building. Reports will be heard and elections held.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 18.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder; fresh, possibly strong west and northwest winds, diminishing Sunday.

Northern New England: Snow flurries and colder, cold wave in northern Vermont tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Amarillo	28	Memphis	18
Atlantic City	24	Montreal	14
Boston	24	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	18	New Orleans	38
Calgary	10	New York	24
Charleston	34	Philadelphia	26
Chicago	14	Pittsburgh	18
Denver	8	Portland, Me.	14
Des Moines	14	Portland, Ore.	20
Eastport	20	San Francisco	46
Galveston	44	St. Louis	20
Hatteras	42	St. Paul	-12
Helena	-10	Seattle	26
Jacksonville	36	Tampa	48
Kansas City	16	Washington	20
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:35 p. m.; Sunday, 8:46 a. m.
Height of tides, 7.2 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

ALLEN URGES BETTER SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES

State Stands High but Can Still Improve System, Governor Says

Although Massachusetts enjoys front rank in the percentage of children attending school, there still is room for widening the scope of educational opportunities, according to a statement issued by Frank G. Allen, Governor of the State, in recognition of Child Labor Sunday, Jan. 26.

"A very good test of a system of compulsory education and child labor law enforcement is the actual amount of school attendance which comes as a result," the statement says. "Massachusetts children attend school longer than the children of any other state, an average of 9.08 years for all children in the State.

"Perfection is by no means attained as yet, however, and I look forward with hope to the time when the days of childhood, besides being fully protected, will be enriched by every advantage within man's power to give, for there is no doubt that the future welfare and integrity of our Nation depend entirely upon its children. It is upon us that the responsibility is laid to give them every opportunity—educational and protective—that lies within our power."

The Massachusetts child labor committee, as a step toward this result, urges the passage of pending legislation to add an additional year to the period of compulsory education which now ends at the age of 14. It would require children to finish the seventh instead of the sixth grade.

The committee, according to Mabel Strong Lord, executive secretary, is engaged in a study of industrial accidents involving children under the age of 18. The legality of their employment is being surveyed in a correlative study. The information was obtained through co-operation of three state departments, 1500 employers and 150 school superintendents.

SMALL FIRMS ADVISED TO POOL EXPERIENCES

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Co-operative efforts of the small manufacturers are necessary to allow them to compete with the large corporations, Theodore R. Snyder, manager of the industrial extension department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the New England Association of Commercial Executives. The smaller concerns are not able to employ efficiency staffs, but can utilize the best knowledge of their associates to discuss common problems, he said. The association is holding its annual winter meeting here.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing day, twenty-eighth annual Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Dinner, The Kansas Society of Massachusetts, Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Boston Square and Compass Club; talk by Sunder Joshi on "America, India and Universal Brotherhood," Clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Pioneer Council, home of Mr. Updegraph, meet in Boys' Lobby, 7.

Field and Forest Club; Social meeting, Ramblers, entertainment and refreshments, 301 Pierce Building, 12 Huntington Avenue, 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, guest-conductor and composer, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Concert and open forum, Boston Y. M. H. A., talk by Dr. Abraham Myerson, concert by Harry Dickson, violinist; Carl Feldman, pianist; Y. M. H. A. Building, corner Seaver Street and Humboldt, 8:30.

Talk on the abolition of capital punishment by Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing Prison, auspices Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Old South Meeting House, 3

Boston Public Library; lecture on "Clara Barton," by Dr. P. H. Epler, Lecture Hall, 3:30; concert by Wheaton College Glee Club, Lecture Hall, 8.

Lecture on "Creative Writing in Children," by Mariam Kalein, Menorah Institute, 22 Elm Hill Avenue, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert, Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—Concert, Aubrey Pankey, baritone, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Congregational Ministers' Forum, talk by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "How to Present a Subject," Pilgrim Press Bookstore, 11.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 4 except Monday, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Prints and drawings by Auguste Lepere; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Dürer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 12.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Heintzelman.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by H. Gordon Warlow.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Interior decorations, including occasional pieces of furniture, wall hangings, prints, screens, pottery, etc.; through Jan. 30.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill—Stained glass and window cartoons by five Boston craftsmen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perrett. Through Jan. 25.

Copley Galleries, 193 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee. Through Jan. 25.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Oil paintings by William B. Hazelton. Through Jan. 31.

Mrs. Panconst's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va. Through Feb. 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by William J. Kaula. Through Feb. 1.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll & Richards, 148 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Mary Ogden Abbott; through Jan. 15.

Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Mass.—American commercial art. Through Jan. 26.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Special sea life exhibit arranged with illuminating story labels; articles from Latin America and the Guianas; foreign butterflies and moths; boat models, including Flying Cloud clipper ship, model of beaver home, winter birds of Massachusetts habitat group, foreign birds, live alligator, salamanders, fish and turtles, case illustrating color in nature. Museum is open week days 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Mildred E. Manter, director.

Announcement

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Minute Potatoes
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BOSTON: 159 Tremont Street Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Chamber of Commerce Building
Brookline Cambridge Somerville
Hyannis Wellesley Providence, R. I.

COLONIAL AREA TO BE RESTORED BY GOVERNMENT

Jamestown Region Will Be Developed at Cost of $10,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va. — Ultimate expenditure by the Federal Government of about $10,000,000 in developing the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown area as a national monument, is contemplated, and when completed it is believed that throngs of tourists will visit it annually.

Purchase by the Government of all of Jamestown Island, a large area at Yorktown, which will include the field where Cornwallis surrendered, with the maintenance of Williamsburg, following its restoration by John D. Rockefeller Jr., provided Mr. Rockefeller wishes it to be maintained by the Government, are all contemplated in the project.

Construction of driveways and planting of trees and shrubbery at Yorktown and Jamestown, of a great auditorium at Yorktown and a seawall around Jamestown Island to prevent further erosion, are among the plans.

Introduction in Congress, by Louis C. Cramton, Representative from Michigan, of a bill authorizing the establishment of this area as "The Colonial National Monument," and appropriating "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act," was the initial step in the program for developing the region.

Whereas some Virginians have raised the objection that the locality is sacred to the State, sponsors of the project reply that this historic region belongs to the Nation, and that the Nation is entitled to take it over as a heritage for all the people. It is emphasized that the Federal Government will not be empowered to take anything out of Virginia, but merely to spend money in restoring and improving what Virginia already has.

The projected plan is on such a scale that it would be out of the question for the State to carry it out. An appropriation has been made in the State budget for the next biennium of $100,000 for the purchase of Jamestown Island and its establishment as the first State park.

It is said that this money will be devoted to the purchase of the portion of the island not now held by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, but it is understood that at least $500,000, and perhaps more, will be needed to carry out the plans.

Under the plan, an 80-foot boulevard is to connect Jamestown with Williamsburg and Yorktown. It will be lined with trees and shrubs, with a small park on each side. The cost of this driveway and its parkway, about 20 miles long, will be about $2,000,000.

At Yorktown, it is planned that the Government will take over the field on which the Battle of Yorktown was fought, and on which the British surrendered to Washington. An effort will be made to restore the field to its appearance in 1781. It is estimated that the Yorktown end of the project will cost about $5,000,000. No existing homes will be disturbed.

It is not contemplated that anything will be done at Williamsburg to interfere in any way with the Rockefeller restoration project now under way. There will be provision, however, for taking over the town after its restoration, and its maintenance indefinitely by the Government, provided Mr. Rockefeller desires that this be done.

Music

Goossens in Boston

For the second and last week of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation, Eugene Goossens held his long baton over the Boston Symphony Orchestra. On the afternoon of Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, Boston, he directed this program: Wagner's "Faust Overture," Schumann's B flat Symphony, Goossens's Concertino for double-string orchestra and Respighi's "Feste Romane." The two last-mentioned items were then heard for the first time in Boston.

Known to Bostonians through his music and through former visits, Mr. Goossens is always a welcome visitor. He was greeted warmly by audience and orchestra. An authoritative conductor, he has developed since his last sojourn in Boston a more vehement technique with his stick, which, however, need not interfere with enjoyment of the music he directs.

The constitution of his program puzzled us somewhat. Here was a man, conducting a single program in the season with one of the finest orchestras in the world, and he chose to open his list with an overture which is interesting chiefly for its forecasting of the great music-dramas, conspicuously "Tristan"; and to set down in the place of honor the "Spring" Symphony, which is one of Dr. Koussevitzky's favorite repertory pieces. His readings were meticulous, but they did not throw upon this music the dazzling light of revelation.

It is true that Mr. Goossens is not the only conductor to hesitate about venturing outside the safe symphonic enclosure of Beethoven, Brahms and Schumann. But here was an opportunity. The Boston Orchestra has never played, for example, Vaughan Williams's "Pastoral" Symphony nor has it been heard for some years in the "London" Symphony. There is music of Bax and of Dellus which would have been welcome, all without going outside the conductor's homeland; and symphonic music has been written in France, Russia, even Finland. Why Schumann?

For novelties, first, Mr. Goossens's Concertino, remade from a string octet and first performed in its present form at a concert of the League of Composers in New York last December. It is a well-formed, rhythmically lively piece, based as to its first and last movements on a not particularly salient figure. The slow movement, with a theme in folk song style, is the most appealing of the three. In it some charming effects are achieved with the divided strings.

Finally, what is said to be the concluding volume of Respighi's sesquipedalian Roman directory. This reporter heard the first performance of this work under Toscanini in New York a year ago, and so perhaps was too well prepared for it. With its cries of wild beasts, resounding church bells, barrel organs, guitar, and battery requiring 10 artillerymen, it caused on the present occasion some excited applause and a few shouts; but its essential meretriciousness cannot be concealed.

L. A. S.

World's Wheat Crop Less Than Last Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The fact that the Canadian Wheat Pool was able to maintain its credit, distribute its sales in an orderly fashion, find new markets for large surpluses of low grade wheat, and maintain a fair price level against the pressure of the whole buying world, was a tribute to the pool marketing system, according to George McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The world's crop for 1929-30 is estimated at 3,390,000,000 bushels, which is 535,000,000 bushels less than the record production of last year, and 142,000,000 bushels less than the five-year average. As the world's carry-over at the beginning of the present crop was 595,000,000 bushels as compared to 420,000,000 bushels last year, the total prospective supply of wheat on Aug. 1, 1929, was 3,985,000,000 bushels or a decrease of 360,000,000 bushels over last year.

Canada is estimated to have available for export as wheat and flour 224,000,000 bushels compared to 407,000,000 bushels last year. The United States has a total visible supply of 1,037,000,000 bushels made up of a new crop of 792,000,000 and 245,000,000 bushels carryover. Domestic consumption in that country will be about 675,000,000 and exportable surplus 220,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Pool estimates the world import requirements at 770,000,000 bushels. "If the carryover at the end of the present crop year will be the same as the average in the past five years, 386,000,000 bushels, there are only 710,000,000 bushels available for export," states Mr. McIvor, "consequently if our estimate of world import requirements of 770,000,000 bushels proves to be nearly correct, the world carryover will have to be reduced 60,000,000 below the average for the past five years, or 269,000,000 bushels below the carryover of last year's crop."

PUBLIC DOMAIN SURVEY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Despite a vigorous contest waged over two days, the House, by the decisive vote of 241 to 106, voted approval of a measure from its Committee on Public Lands authorizing the President to appoint a special commission to study the conservation and administration of the public domain and report thereon to both the President and Congress by December, 1930.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, carries a $50,000 appropriation for the commission. The President has already selected the committee, which consists of 22 nationally known conservationists. The issue raised against the proposal was directed chiefly against the President's practice of appointing independent committees and commissions.

Yes, She Has Some Bananas

Wide World

When Mr. or Mrs. Roy Lockhart of Beverly Hills, Calif., feel like eating some nice, meaty, mellow bananas, all they have to do is go out in the yard and pick them.

Candidates Both Dry in Senatorial Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C. — Josiah W. Bailey, of Raleigh, candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States Senator in North Carolina this year in opposition to F. M. Simmons, who declined to vote for Alfred E. Smith, has issued a public statement, declaring that he is not running to settle any grudge and reiterating his belief in prohibition.

During the early struggle for statewide prohibition in North Carolina, which became an accomplished fact more than 20 years ago, Mr. Bailey was prominent in the dry organization. He denies having receded from his advocacy of prohibition, although he championed the cause of Mr. Smith following his nomination.

Mr. Simmons, too, is an ardent dry, and declaring he could not follow Mr. Smith and Mr. Raskob, he declined to vote the national Democratic ticket. Mr. Bailey declares he has, all his life, been aligned with the cause of prohibition.

£1,000,000 PROJECT STARTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Work has now been started on Nottingham's great sewerage scheme, which, it is estimated, will cost over £1,000,000. The scheme, it is stated, has been designed to modernize and extend the greater part of the city's sewerage system, and will take about six years to complete. By next summer 1000 unemployed will be provided with work.

OFFICIALS LAUD VERMONT'S DRY ENFORCEMENT

Report High Ratio of Convictions to Cases and No Open Saloons

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Branding as untrue a current report of relaxation in prohibitory law enforcement in Vermont, federal and state prosecuting officers meeting here, Jan. 24, with customs and immigration officials, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs agreed that there is not an open saloon in the State.

Harry B. Amey, district attorney, who presided, said: "No federal officer has any apology to make to the United States Government for the manner in which he has been enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment or any other law. There is bootlegging in Vermont, of course. You can't stop that any more than you can stop arson and murder."

Mr. Amey and J. Ward Carver, Attorney-General of Barre, called the meeting to promote better co-ordination between federal and state agencies in enforcing prohibitory laws. Throughout the meeting there was no suggestion of past failures of these forces to co-operate nor did any of the 15 or more speakers express any knowledge of instances in which department heads or enforcement officers failed to perform their duty.

Reading from a report recently submitted to the United States Attorney-General, Mr. Amey said that from July 1, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, he had handled 88 cases, 32 of which were national prohibition cases and 56 customs cases. Eighty-four of these were terminated during that period, with 56 convictions and 17 acquittals. Fines imposed totaled $3833 and imprisonment was imposed in 36 of these cases. The aggregate number of days of imprisonment was 13,592.

During the corresponding period of 1928, 117 cases claimed Mr. Amey's attention. Twenty-seven of these were prohibition cases and 90 customs. There were convictions in 89 of the cases and fines totaling $17,427 imposed. In 30 of the cases the court imposed 1833 days of imprisonment.

Explaining that much liquor drinking by Rutland County residents is done in speakeasies across the line in New York State, Lawrence Jones, state's attorney, declared that "New York State is rotten." He added that the greater part of liquor transported into Rutland County is redistilled denatured alcohol brought from New York State.

Bert S. Hyland, state prohibition director, of Rutland, said he had only approximately half the men in his forces now that he had seven or eight years ago because of inadequate funds.

Bridge War Memorial Better Than Statues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Symbolism of the firmly established union between the North and South will be attained in the Arlington Memorial Bridge, being built across the Potomac, by impersonal treatment rather than by use of statues of Civil War heroes, according to the Bridge Commission.

Lee S. Overman (D.), who requested statues of Gen. Robert L. Lee and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, now considers the Bridge Commission's plan, as "more direct and refined."

On the Columbia Island plaza of the bridge are to be figures symbolic of the waters bounding the Nation, the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, the Pacific and the St. Lawrence system. In the northern portion of the plaza a great column is to rise 116 feet, approximately the same height as the Colonne de Guillet in Paris. This is to represent the North and be decorated with reliefs and descriptions pertaining to that section.

On the south end of the plaza will be a corresponding column of the same height with decorations pertaining to the South. On the Virginia end of the bridge there are to be great gateways, one of which it is proposed to engrave with inscriptions relating to the North and on the other, to the South.

These plans, Col. U. S. Grant 3d, executive officer of the commission, believes will eliminate efforts in the future to perpetuate the memory of other individuals by statues or memorial tablets on the bridge.

BARS ARE UP ON THREE SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Three South Carolina banks, two in Greenville County and one in Oconee County, were closed Jan. 24, State Bank Examiner Albert S. Fant announced here.

The Bank of Woodville and the Citizens Bank of Taylor, both in Greenville County, and the Seneca Bank, in Oconee County, were placed in the hands of the state bank examiners by their directors.

INSULL URGES FACTORY TREND TO SMALL TOWN

Utility Head Says Nation's Industrial Frontier Is on 'Main Street'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Back to Main Street" is the course prescribed for American industry by Martin J. Insull president of the Middle West Utilities Company and a director of associated electric light and power ventures in 29 states.

"Take the factory away from the big city, where wages must be higher to match the cost of living," he advises. "Place it out in a smaller town, where the worker may live close to his place of business and save the hours wasted going to and from work, where land is plentiful and cheap—both for factory expansion and for workers' homes."

These small communities, almost lost sight of in the rush toward the great cities, are the new industrial frontier of America, Mr. Insull finds. Handicapped by lack of transportation and electric power facilities, their advantages have been overlooked, but now that these defects are remedied they are ready to make their bid for the nation's industries, he believes.

The increased efficiency of the railroads in serving shippers in small towns, the improvement of highways, the construction of power lines carrying electricity to almost every section of hitherto neglected areas, are factors of great importance that are changing the tide of business, according to the utility man.

"There are a good many indications," he says, 'that the cities have reached the saturation point as far as industry is concerned. The building of more and more factories in the midst of a dense population is liable to bring more difficult problems instead of more benefits. The advantages of concentration cannot be denied, of course, but the process can be extended too far."

The solution, as Mr. Insull sees it, is obvious—the small town, waiting with open arms and excellent qualifications, to welcome the factory that needs more room to grow and better living conditions for its employees. The greatest industrial gains are clearly being made in areas that are not metropolitan in character, he claims.

Marshalling more arguments to support his views of a new economic trend in the offing, Mr. Insull argues that the spread of industrialism into the country will increase the buying power of the people, heretofore dependent in a large measure on agriculture for their prosperity. It will help to place retail distribution of merchandise in the small town on the same plane of economy as has already been achieved in the cities.

"And don't forget," he adds, "that fully half of the population of the United States is to be found in communities of the size that we're discussing."

Through its advertising the Middle West Utilities Company has invited manufacturers to write for information regarding small town factory sites. Such requests are answered by the company and when the needs of the manufacturer are learned, efforts are made to locate a site that meets these requirements.

Why should a company selling electric power go to such trouble to "boom" the environs of Main Street?

"The answer," Mr. Insull replies, "is that we're trying to create a larger market for our product—in a rather round-about way, but, we believe, the best way. We look after the interests of the manufacturer first. Then, in the course of time, we have a customer whose need for power pays us dividends upon our investment."

Ladybird Frees Firs of Predatory Bug

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Thanks to the ladybird, the giant Douglas firs whose growth until recently was being hindered if not completely checked in Scotland by the destructive insect chermes colleyii are now showing signs of resistance and recovery. Today there is more greenness about these "lords of the forest" than there has been for two years.

These facts were brought out at the annual meeting of the Aberdeen branch of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society in Aberdeen. John Michie, said the chermes cooleyii was discovered in the New Forest in 1913 and had spread north to Inverness, leaving the west coast of Scotland untouched.

Johnston Edwards, the King's forester, said he found at Balmoral that the ladybird had increased enormously during last autumn and said he believed they would end the threatened destruction of the Douglas fir. E. C. Duthie said he hoped that when it was known that the trees could be made practically immune there would be a more optimistic outlook.

CITY UTILITIES PLANT MAKES TAX NEEDLESS

Colby, Kansas, Finds New Way to Get Along Without Personal Levy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLBY, Kan.—When a citizen of Colby turns on an electric light in his home, or opens a water faucet, he is helping to eliminate his own tax bill.

The city went into the public utility business in 1910, and 11 years later, in 1921, the first profits replaced the long line of red figures in the annual reports. And it was not until 1928 that a growing surplus in the city treasury made it possible to abolish the annual ceremony of collecting taxes.

Almost 20 years ago Colby's voters authorized a $55,000 bond issue to place a 200 horsepower steam outfit in operation. It proved a liability, financially, for each year the plant lost money. But the city was growing, and in 1921, when expansion became necessary, two 200 horsepower Diesel engines were installed. That year marked the beginning of profitable operation.

When the city fathers met in 1928 to consider taxes, they found a handsome surplus in the treasury and no need for more money. So they passed a resolution that made Colby a "Taxless City," with 1900 inhabitants and not a single municipal bill.

In 1929 the treasury still showed a balance of $49,000, so the taxless policy was continued. Before the advent of the taxless era, the levy for city purposes was about 41 per cent of the total of all taxes paid for state, county, city and schools. The light and water plant, returning about $3000 each month after overhead expenses have been paid, now takes care of this 41 per cent. Enough money is available to keep the plant in excellent order and to make all needed improvements.

The rates paid by users of the services are called reasonable. The light rates begin at 12½ cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 50 k. w. per month and are gradually reduced by a sliding scale to 6 cents per k. w. for all those using more than 500. The water rates start with 22½ cents per 1000 gallons for the first 4000 and are reduced to 10 cents for all users of more than 50,000 gallons. There is a 25 per cent discount from these rates in June, July and August.

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LEAGUE INQUIRY HELPS MOVE TO REFORM PRISONS

Prisoners' Convention Is Brought Step Nearer by Council's Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Decision by the League Council at its recent sessions in Geneva to institute a general inquiry into ways of improving prison administration, makes an important step toward realization of the prisoners' charter, or prisoners' convention, as it has come to be called. By this convention, states would promise to grant prisoners a public trial and the opportunity of legal defense within six months of their arrest; to remedy unsanitary conditions; to discontinue the practice of keeping children and adult prisoners in a common cell; to abolish the supreme penalty in the case of children; to abolish torture; to abolish the practice of permitting prisoners to be flogged merely at the discretion of the police, or "with a severity liable to result in permanent injury.

According to Miss Gertrude Eaton, who has been actively working with the Howard League of Penal Reform, the movement started in Austria during the crisis after the war, when the national prisons were full.

There was in Austria a mission run by the Society of Friends for purposes of relief, and the members of this mission, Miss Eaton said, raised the question of the state of the prisoners, and the Austrian Government welcomed a proposal that an English expert on prison work should be invited to assist.

"I went," Miss Eaton said, "not as a person of any particular nationality, or any particular political belief, but simply as a friend of prisoners."

From that beginning it became clear that the tendency of world thought was favorable to reform.

Things did not move quickly. Evidence had to be collected. In 1926 a draft convention on conditions in prisons and prison cells was drawn up by the Howard League, in conjunction with the British League of Nations Union and the Society of Friends. In 1928 an appeal was made to the Assembly of the League at Geneva. In 1929 the Howard League sent a petition to the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting at Madrid, bearing the signature of eight national and international societies.

During all this time no effort had been spared to educate public opinion to recognize the existence of evils that were happening, often to innocent people, in countless prisons scattered over the world.

During the League Assembly in 1929, the matter at length reached the agenda of the Council, and a draft resolution was put forward requesting the Assembly to decide upon "the best way in which the League of Nations can co-operate with the International Prison Commission and other interested organizations in their efforts to assist in the development of prisons in accord with modern economic, social, and health standards."

"I hold a sure hope," said Miss Eaton, "that the conscience of the world is beginning to awake to the understanding that those who are helpless in their hands must receive of their humanity and that real progress will be made. I realize more and more that the old ideas regarding the use of punishment are rapidly passing, and that a higher ideal is creeping into the thought of everyone regarding these things."

Special Protection for Women Debated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Since the war the general trend of industrial legislation has been toward women's welfare. Two international conventions have been passed prohibiting women factory workers being employed at night, and affording general protection at all times.

It is interesting, however, to find the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom disagreeing on the question whether special protection should be given to women. This question formed the subject of a debate which took place recently at the Geneva headquarters of the International League.

The case against protective legislation was stated by Miss Edith Rodgers of the "Open Door International," a society which maintains that women should enter all vocations on an equal footing with men, and is therefore opposed to special protective legislation.

The society objects to such legislation on the grounds that it limits women's freedom of choice and thus throws them into the lowest paid work; that women will not obtain equal pay if they do not have an equal choice; that they will be condemned to an inferior status which tends to segregate them; that it stabilizes their wages at a low level owing to the cost of the special protective measures, and that the only sound method of securing improved industrial conditions is to base legislation on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker.

Land Cultivation Urged in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, had various interesting things to say to the talukdars (landholders) of Rae Bareli the other day. "I am convinced," he told them, "of the reality and sincerity of the devotion you express to the cause of your motherland and to the throne of the King-Emperor. It is, indeed, strange to think we live in days when there can be a pretense that devotion to the one necessarily excludes loyalty to the other. We can only hope that such sentiments are merely ill-considered outpourings of impatient minds."

Seeking to impress upon his hearers the great good which landlords can do if they will devote themselves to the care of lands, Sir Malcolm said: "I never see a young man succeeding to his estates without suggesting to him that if he needs amusement and occupation in life he can find none which is at once more pleasant to himself and more profitable to others than the cultivation of a demonstration farm."

His Excellency further said: "You very rightly recognize the great part which landlords can play in the improvement of the methods of cultivation. You have, I am glad to state, given practical effect to that conviction. There are now 37 demonstration farms in your district, some of which have started with assistance from the Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that as a result of these farms 12,000 acres are now under improved crops."

Ireland Finds Added Use for Electricity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Dr. T. A. McLaughlin, managing director of the Electricity Supply Board, the semistatutory body which controls the Shannon hydroelectric undertaking, declares that 1930 will see the scheme no longer a dream, but a reality, and its success not a matter of prophecy but of fact.

"I am more optimistic than ever," he says, "as to the prospects of the scheme, and my optimism is reinforced by the experience gained from the last year in the demand for electricity for household and power purposes in areas already served. A particularly gratifying feature is the way in which people are using current for lighting and household purposes. Last year created a record for the demand for electricity in the Dublin, Rathmines and Pembroke areas. Next year will see an even bigger demand, stimulated by the exceptionally low rates which the new year brings into operation."

It was announced by the board that as from Jan. 1 a revised scale of charges for electricity would come into operation in the districts referred to above. Under the new system consumers will be offered the option of a flat rate or a rate based on the Poor Law valuation of their houses.

Blind Missionary to the Burmese Rewarded for Meritorious Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Seldom has an official honor been more worthily bestowed than the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class, awarded to the Rev. W. H. Jackson, the blind missionary who is the leader of the Mission to the Blind of Burma, which was announced in the New Year's Honor List.

Mr. Jackson is the son of a former member of Parliament and Mayor of Greenwich and, after being trained at the Normal College for the Blind, he took his M. A. degree at Wadham College, Oxford. For some years he was a London curate, and in 1917 he went out to Burma as a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the oldest Protestant mission.

Mr. Jackson—or Father Jackson as he is known to the 25,000 blind people of Burma to whom he has devoted his life—has adopted Burmese dress and manner of life. He sleeps on the floor, wears no shoes or hat, but, although he has trodden on snakes and been charged by buffaloes, he has never been harmed.

When he was last in England, 18 months ago, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him why he adopted these customs. He replied in the words of Scripture, "Behold I give you power to tread on serpents and scorpions and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Mr. Jackson has an industrial school at Kemmendine, where he teaches his boys box-making and basket-weaving. They get substantial orders from the Government and merchants, while missions and private residents employ the piano tuners he has taught.

All his boys get a good elementary education, for Mr. Jackson has devised a Burmese phonetic script which can be transcribed into braille. The boys produce and edit a school magazine called "The Lightning." "The first book in braille," Mr. Jackson told me, "I had to produce myself by punching out the matrix on old gasoline tins. It took about 5000 blows of the hammer for each page, and I think about a third of them came down on my thumb instead of the punch!" His blind boys learn to read more quickly than those who can see.

The Government thinks so highly of his work that they have given him a free pass over their railways. But Mr. Jackson and a blind companion journey hundreds of miles on foot to visit blind people in outlying districts. "Our chief difficulty is when we have to cross a stream," he told me, "for Burmese bridges are only a stout bamboo, about six inches in diameter, without any hand rail. As we do not wish to fall into the torrent below, we have to adopt the undignified method of straddling our way across."

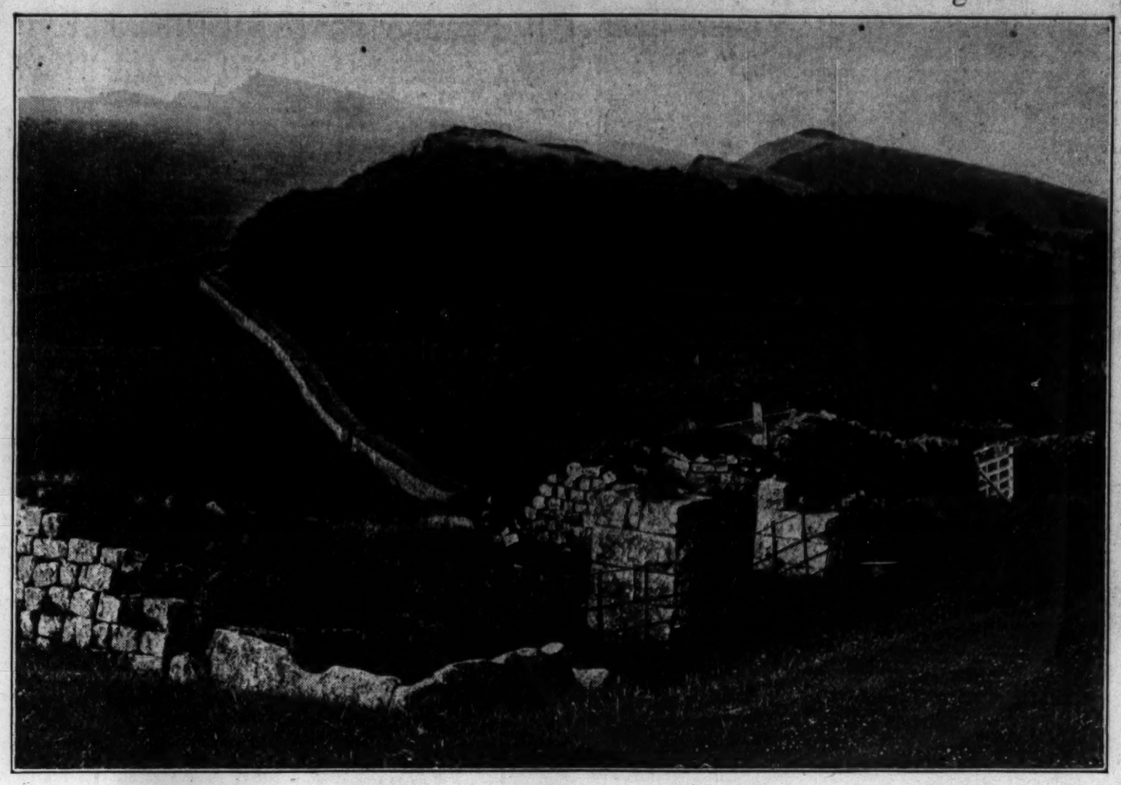
COINAGE OF BRITISH SILVER IS CHEAPER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — There is only five pennyworth of silver in a half-crown, it is stated. The half-crown today weighs rather less than half an ounce (troy weight) and contains only a quarter-ounce of silver.

Until 1920, nearly all silver was used in the minting of silver currency, but by then the price of the metal had risen to 89½d. per ounce and the coinage of silver became an unprofitable business. As a result, half silver and half alloy were used. In this way the Government must now be making quite a good profit on its silver coinage, for the price of silver has fallen to 21½d. per ounce, the lowest for 100 years.

Where Roman Chariot Wheels Once Wore Treads on Roads of England



Landmark of Roman Occupation at Housesteads, in Northumberland, Added to Properties of the National Trust. The Fort, Known as Borcovicium, Was One of Several on Hadrian's Wall, and Is Well Preserved. Near the Southern Section of the Wall the Roman Military Road Ran. Guard Chambers Were Built on Each Side of the Gates, and Evidences of These Have Been Excavated, a Cartload of Coals Having Been Found in One.

BALKAN STATES FACE IMPORTANT SCHOOL ISSUE

Rumanian Government Is Concerned Over Future of Its People

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The recent order given by the Jugoslavian Government, as reported from the Rumanian frontier, that all Jugoslavian children (referring to those of Rumanian origin) now attending school in Rumania be recalled renews a serious and important question concerning the Balkan states.

The Rumanian Government is naturally much concerned over the future of its people who, by force of circumstances, are now living in large and important colonies in Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria and Albania, and hopes some agreeable way will be found to keep alive Rumanian culture and tradition through schools and churches. But both Jugoslavia and Albania, in recent times, have closed all Rumanian schools within their borders, and in addition Jugoslavia appears to be going a step further by forbidding children to cross the border to study their mother tongue.

According to documents found in the Ministry of Public Instruction in Bucharest, it was following the splitting up of the Turkish Empire at the close of the Balkan War in 1913 that successor states were to respect minority schools within their territory. Jugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria, as well as Rumania, were signatories.

The Turkish Empire had been rather liberal in permitting the establishment of minority schools throughout the Balkans, over which she was master, and Rumania took advantage of the fact to multiply her institutions. The only formality necessary, according to the same documents, to open a school on Turkish territory following the year 1860, was for the heads of 15 families of the same origin or nationality and from the same town or community to sign a petition and present it to the Turkish authorities.

In 1913 when the Turkish Empire was split, Rumania had, outside its own territory, a total of 128 schools, employing 245 teachers. These were divided among the successor states as follows: Greece 44 schools and 97 teachers, Serbia 34 schools and 101 teachers, Albania 17 schools and 31 teachers, Bulgaria 3 schools and 16 teachers.

Today there is not one school in Jugoslavia nor in Albania, those governments having closed all. On the other hand, with slight changes, schools in Greece and Bulgaria exist, and both countries maintain institutions in Rumania for their own minority groups.

The break between Rumania and Jugoslavia is said to be due to the nationalization policy followed by the latter, for Rumania has signified her eager desire for a continuance of former reciprocity.

The break in Albania appears to have been less accentuated, certain schools having disappeared during Italian predominance of recent years. And because of complications which followed the last of the Rumanian schools were closed in 1927.

For several years following the 1913 treaty of Bucharest the number of schools in Greece increased, but due to the return of many Macedonian-Rumanian colonies several were closed, so that today only 32 exist on Greek territory, distributed over 27 communes and employing 88 teachers.

In Bulgaria, on the other hand, the number since 1913 have been increased from three to four, and the number of teachers from 16 to 18—all confined to two communes.

The Rumanian Government up to the present has made no official statement as to what action will be taken to reopen the question with Jugoslavia and Albania, but it is giving serious thought to the matter, as those Rumanians in Jugoslavia continue their desperate petitions.

Roman Fort and Part of Hadrian's Wall in England Presented to British Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A notable addition to the ever-growing list of properties held by the National Trust is the Roman fort of Housesteads in Northumberland. This has been presented, together with a length of Hadrian's Wall on either side, amounting in all to about three-quarters of a mile.

In Roman times this fort was known as Borcovicium and was one of several on the wall. It has always been regarded as one of the best preserved, since, thanks to the fewness of dwellings in the neighborhood, there has been little temptation to remove the stones for building purposes.

The Romans built well when they occupied England, and Borcovicium was no exception, for its eastern wall is five feet thick. The fort was first excavated and uncovered in modern times in 1822 and again in 1898. It appears to have been garrisoned by the troops who had charge of the defense of this portion of the wall. The Knag burn or streamlet still passes under the wall, as it probably did in those early days so that there should be no breach in the wall.

The holes in the stones which held the pivots for the doors can still be seen, and on the threshold on either side of the central stone can be seen a groove about eight inches deep caused, presumably, by the chariot wheels. These grooves are 4 feet 8½ inches apart, which, by a curious coincidence, is the gauge of British railways and is also the same as the wheel marks in the streets of Pompeii.

On each side of every guard gate is a guard chamber, and when the cue on the southern side of the eastern chamber was excavated in 1833 nearly a cartload of coals was found there. One wonders whether the Romans found an outcrop of coal somewhere or whether some later occupant of the chamber used it as his storehouse. South of the wall runs the Vallum or earth wall, along which ran the Roman military road. South of this, again, runs the present Carlisle-Newcastle road.

Viceroy Condemns Indian Caste Evils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA — Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, replying to an address on behalf of the "untouchables" or "depressed" classes, during the course of a trip in the south of India where the problem is serious, said: "The age-long disabilities from which the depressed classes have been suffering cannot be removed in the twinkling of an eye. The process of their alleviation must of necessity be gradual and in this process you yourselves have your part to play.

"The problem is one which neither Government, nor individual social reformers, can wholly solve. Only those who respect themselves will obtain respect from others. This battle a man must fight for himself."

He condemned in scathing terms a social system which denied a man, by reason of his birth, the barest possibility of ever sharing with his fellow men many of the things that make life worth living.

Looking at the political, intellectual, and economic forces by which the world was today being moved, he said he could not doubt that a tenet, which aimed at debarring millions of human beings from intercourse with their fellows, must, in the end, prove a great weakness to Hindu society.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS PLAN FILM MERGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — Danish, Norwegian and Swedish film companies are about to amalgamate into one organization, especially for the talking films, it is understood here. The apparatus used in Denmark is considered to be the best for this purpose, and is said to be equal to those used in the United States.

The films will be arranged by the managers from each country, with actors and actresses representing each nation, so that the same film will not be taken three times for different artists. The Scandinavian languages are understood by many in each country, so the "talking" will be in the language of each artist, or part, relating to the country. The new company will have a capital of 300,000 kroner.

Co-operatives Urged to Extend Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — World growth of the commercial side of the co-operative movement comparable to the strength of its moral unity is urged by H. I. May, Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance in a general message to co-operators the world over.

"Co-operators," he said in part, "are faced with tasks, the difficulty of which is commensurate with the honor to our cause. They are, the attainment of the rightful position of co-operation in the progress of world economic development, and the maintenance of the old ideals.

"International organization is not confined to the co-operative movement, nor does co-operation hold a predominant place in its sphere. It is to that end we must strive by making the commercial force of our international movement at least as real as the moral unity which the International Co-operative Alliance has attained.

GENEROUS OFFER AIDS NAIRN'S HARBOR PLAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NAIRN, Scot.—Relief from financial difficulties has come unexpectedly for the town of Nairn in the north of Scotland, which has entered upon the construction of a new harbor.

Provost Fletcher has received a letter from Capt. James Stuart, Member of Parliament for Moray and Nairn, intimating receipt of an offer of £26,000 free of interest from a friend who desired to remain anonymous.

The scheme is expected to take about three years to complete, at the end of which time the loan has to be repaid. The new harbor scheme is to cost £47,000 and the Government gives a free grant of £14,000.

KABUL LINKED WITH OUTSIDE WORLD AGAIN

Normal Conditions Returning to Afghanistan—King Stimulates Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Kabul is once more linked with the outside world. The first registered letters were recently received in Peshawar from Kabul to addresses in India and Europe. Trade is brisk and motor lorry traffic is reviving.

King Nadir has taken an important step to stimulate trade by ordering a reduction of import duty by one-half, but in the event of smuggling the tax will be doubled. It is said that export trade from Thal and Parachinar alone during the period of a fortnight recently, was worth about 500,000 rupees, but while economic forces are thus reasserting themselves the financial difficulties of an empty state treasury remain.

Some relief may be obtained by funds just received from Mazari-Sharif, whence a hundred ponies have arrived laden with treasure. Kabul merchants are also helping the Government by loans. Against this, the greed of some tribesmen continues to be a drain on the resources of the new Government.

Special attention is being paid in Kabul to recruitment for the army and it is expected that regular troops will soon be arranged and dispatched to provincial headquarters. The pay of a sepoy is to be 20 rupees with four seers of grain, which is considered fairly liberal, but which might put some strain on the small resources of the new Government. This high rate of pay is, however, probably inevitable in the present state of unrest.

The King has ordered the organization of an air force, and Mohamed Ihsan, who was in the service of Amanullah, has been retained as commander of the force. The aviation students who returned recently from Europe are employed in the force, but at present there are only three serviceable airplanes in Kabul.

India Delays Action on Cotton Tariff Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—No immediate action is to be taken by the Government of India regarding the issues raised at the conference held in Delhi between Government representatives and cotton owners at which the cotton tariff report by G. S. Hardy was considered. Bombay delegates to the conference feel, however, that there is a possibility of substantial protection being granted to the industry in the near future.

The seriousness of Japanese competition, referred to by G. S. Hardy in his report, was emphasized by the millowners, and a strong plea was made for a higher protective duty. Lest there should be any misunderstanding concerning the arguments advanced by the millowners, it is asserted that they did not put forward any suggestion in the nature of imperial preference.

Co-operation Helps Hamburg Orchards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The successful results achieved of late in the Alte Land, a fruit-growing section on the left bank of the lower Elbe, not far from Hamburg, through farmers' co-operative action in the erection and operation of warehouses and the installation of grading machines, was described in an address made by Dr. Schwering, chairman of the fruit committee of the Chamber of Agriculture of the Province of Hanover, Ger., at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the chamber.

"A hundred zentner of carefully assorted, well-packed fruit may bring as much as 2300 reichsmarks," Dr. Schwering reported, "while the same quantity of carelessly handled fruit will only sell for 900."

Fruit growers in Germany have found it increasingly difficult to compete with the advanced methods of merchandising and packing used by oversea shippers, but Dr. Schwering believes competition with imported fruit is possible if methods inaugurated in the Alte Land are followed in other German fruit-growing districts.

Dr. Schwering also reported progress in methods of preparation of the soil, in the use of fertilizers and combating of insect pests.

In the Alte Land this last year's harvest of apples, plums, and cherries was not only larger, but, due to careful handling, commanded better prices than in the year previous.

NEW ARCADE FOR PICCADILLY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Princes Hotel, Jermyn Street, is to be pulled down and replaced by a wide shopping arcade running the whole width between Piccadilly and Jermyn Street and surrounded by a block of offices. The work of reconstruction has been started by the Piccadilly Development Syndicate and will be completed by next September, it is hoped.

SLENDER PROPS FOR VICTORIA'S LABOR MINISTRY

Eighth Ministry in Six Years Still Has Uncertain Working Majority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the eighth time in six years Victoria has a change of government, and the new Labor Ministry is in power more or less on sufferance.

Hopes that the elections would give one side or the other a workable majority in the Legislative Assembly have not been realized, for the parties returned from the polls almost unchanged, none having an absolute majority.

Labor's high expectations, based on the sweeping Labor victory in the federal elections not long before, failed to materialize; but nevertheless Labor was returned as the strongest party in the Assembly. Aided by the votes of minor parties, Labor's censure motion against the Nationalist Government was carried, and E. J. Hogan, the Labor leader, was commissioned to form a cabinet.

At no time in the past eight years has any party been returned with sufficient numbers to govern by its own strength. Independent members and malcontents, by the weight of their votes, have displaced one ministry after another. Little or no contentious legislation has been possible.

Now Labor is dependent for its majority on the support of four Country Progressive members and two Liberals. The new Ministry's legislative path, therefore, promises to be a rocky one. While its policy suits its present parliamentary allies, it will have the numbers on the floor of the House; but the question of the redistribution of electorates, giving more seats to the city at the expense of the country, is likely to alienate the support of the Country Progressive members.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Partnership for Peace

America and England, by Nicholas Roosevelt. New York: Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. $2.50.

BECAUSE it appears at the moment of the London conference, and discusses in some detail the comparative strength of the United States and British navies, this will be described as a "timely" book. But it is rather more than that. Instructive and suggestive as is the author's discussion of the difficulty of achieving parity between the navies of the two nations, his study of their economic and political relations is of greater importance. It is not an optimistic book. Indeed, one discovers a vein of irony, perhaps almost one of bitterness, when he comes to refer to the "hands across the sea" type of discussion of Anglo-American relations. This tone so thoroughly pervades those chapters of the book that deal with the plans for mutual naval limitation that, however timely the book may be, it is not likely to be helpful to the negotiators at St. James's. The great advantage enjoyed by England in its possession of a merchant fleet twice the size of that of the United States, the inferiority of the latter in its possession of naval bases, and the sharp divergence of policy on the question of the freedom of the seas, all stand as obstacles to an agreement and are all emphasized by this writer. It is worthy of note, however, that he discerns a certain shifting of opinion in both nations on the last of these obstacles. His description of the change and the reasons for it are worth quoting:

"The axiom may be suggested that as the strength of the British Navy declines in relation to that of the United States, Great Britain will tend to advocate freedom of the seas and America to deny it. If, therefore, the United States can be bound by a treaty to uphold the doctrine it will be possible to put her in the position of a moral outlaw if she interferes with neutral English shipping.

"In America these things are not understood. The people are indifferent to foreign affairs, are not seaminded and delight in making a fixed policy of any long-familiar slogan, especially if, like 'freedom of the seas,' it seems altruistic and rather noble. It is to be expected, therefore, that such a treaty would have wide support, especially among the internationally unsophisticated. It could be made to appear a 'triumph' over England—America finally obtaining formal recognition of the interests of neutrals for which she had quarreled with England for a century and a half.

"But those Englishmen—and American idealists—interested in this problem who wish to form a correct estimate of America's probable practice in the future with respect to freedom of the seas would do well to assemble the as yet inadequately recorded facts of America's acts as a belligerent in the World War. If, in so doing, they will bear in mind the intimate relations between naval supremacy and the doctrine of control of the seas on the one hand; and naval inadequacy and freedom of the seas on the other, they will be less likely to be misled, or—which is perhaps even more important—to mislead their respective publics into demanding an agreement which, if negotiated, would not be worth the paper on which it was written."

This is shrewd argument, and the reference to the unthinking nature of the support given a maxim like "freedom of the seas" merits amplification. To a great extent the Monroe Doctrine gets support of the same character, and for the same reason. Both stand as obstacles to international agreements without, in fact, expressing any very definite national convictions.

Interesting and valuable are the closing chapters of this book—"If History Teaches" and "Partners for Peace." The former points out and elaborates the fact that the United States is entering upon a period of world power, almost world domination similar to that occupied by Great Britain in the nineteenth century. The envy and distrust with which Britain was then regarded by the rest of the world are now transferred to the American Republic. Mr. Roosevelt urges, most intelligently, that the way to meet this hostility is by a complete and friendly understanding with Great Britain. This he discerns as coming through closer relations with the Dominions. Canada understands American sentiment, and, with Australia and New Zealand, has many interests tending to tie her closer to her neighbor on the south than with the mother country. It has been shown that at Geneva the Dominions not infrequently vote against and independently of Great Britain, emphatically answering the ancient complaint that in that body the British would have six votes to America's one. With closer understandings between all these peoples, with a fuller comprehension by each of the other's problems, and with patient and continuous endeavor there may be worked out such a partnership for peace as will supplement, complete and perfect the work begun by the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris.

W. J. A.

From a Portrait by Eliena Krylenko

Stuart Chase, Author of "Prosperity: Fact or Myth," the Fourth Selection of Paper Books.

Women's American Notes

Three English Women in America, by Dame Una Pope-Hennessey. London: Ernest Benn. 18s. net.

IT IS difficult to picture three travelers whose combined experiences of America, a hundred years ago, were better calculated to give a comprehensive view of the society of President Jackson's day than those selected by the author of "Three English Women in America."

Fanny Trollope, wife of an erratic barrister, set out to seek a fortune in this new Elysium by trading in knickknacks, an enterprise in which she was entirely inexperienced. She was accompanied by three half-grown children and the French artist Hervieu, and unprovided with introductory letters; it is not surprising that she fell into an inferior set. For two years she lived in the little pioneer frontier town on the Ohio banks that is today Cincinnati, among bumptious people who kept their hats on in her parlor, and accorded her scant courtesy.

Beautiful Fanny Kemble, steeped in legends of her famous theatrical relation, sprang into fame in a night and took the American stage by storm. Marrying a Southern planter, she found herself face to face with the slavery, which revolted her.

Harriet Martineau, having completed 34 volumes in 30 months, was already a European celebrity when she set forth on her holiday, armed with introductions to everyone of note. She traveled 10,000 miles under conditions that the strongest men found trying, and she enjoyed every moment of it. Everyone, from President and Attorney-General downward, called on her; 600 left cards the day after she arrived in Washington. Hostesses ordered "particular dinners," soldiers paraded in her honor. She found difficulty in making use of all the carriages placed at her disposal. Her triumphal path was thronged by intelligent, hospitable people with a faculty for making the most of what is good.

In spite of their diverse experiences, these three travelers, whose observations covered 10 years, had much in common. All three went to America under the popular delusion that a common tongue involves a common understanding. All three suffered for their inability to condone slavery. All three were annoyed by democratic manners and perturbed by mushroom growth.

Their adventures, thanks to Mrs. Pope-Hennessey's narrative and descriptive powers, make fascinating reading. Her wise selection of materials, her sympathetic understanding of differing national ideals, make "Three English Women in America" a book of exceptional literary and historical merit.

Poems in Translation

The Trophies, With Other Sonnets, by José-Maria de Heredia. Translated from the French by J. M. O'Hara and John Hervey. New York: John Day. $3.50.

An Anthology of Czechoslovak Poetry. Edited by C. A. Manning. New York: Columbia University Press.

Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia, by George Z. Patrick. Berkeley: University of California Press.

JOSÉ-MARIA DE HEREDIA is perhaps the best example of the poet of even quality; he stored up the work of 30 years until his mature judgment produced a volume containing only his finest writing. His insistence upon the highest standards of workmanship has made his "Trophies" one of the favorite books which have been translated into foreign tongues. John Myers O'Hara and John Hervey have done the difficult work of translating this volume from the French; they have reproduced the original sonnet meters and have, with surprising success, made Heredian poetry into English. For classic beauty of tone, it would be hard to match this poet with anyone writing today. "Old-fashioned" he may be called by those who refuse him the justice of a sympathetic reading. But, if poetry is an art, then, surely, Mr. Heredia has written poetry. Greek myths, Roman festivals, flamboyant romance are some of the subject classifications of his work—but the historical flavor predominates. Whether one likes him or not would seem to depend upon one's taste; for, although Mr. Heredia always preserves a fervency of language, at the same time he does not always avoid dullness. But, all this aside, cordially he is welcomed to one's poetry bookshelf.

The first publication of the Institute of Czechoslovak Studies has appeared in the form of an anthology of the verse of these people, done into English. A goodly number of poets are represented, each one's work being prefaced by a biographical note. There recurs a remarkable sameness of strain throughout, which scarcely indicates genius or poetic force, but rather a pastoral calmness, a quiet meditation upon human affairs. Sweet, pleasing, graceful, sentimental one might call these verses which so lack the great urgent sweep of the best modern American poetry. Yet it is perfectly evident that this poetry arises from a fount of true poetic feeling in the race it represents; for its lyric impulse is sure and certain, a justified means of expression.

"Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia" is the title of a new book which, according to the preface, "attempts to reveal the new spirit of the Russian peasantry and the Russian city proletariat through the medium of their post-revolutionary poetry." As might be expected, these peasant poets echo and re-echo the bewildering forces of the Revolution, the aspirations of the down-trodden laborer who leaps in the dawn of his new freedom. Yet in fundamental poetic quality the strong Russian verse is weaker than that of its Czechoslovakian neighbor. The expression of a people will surely be revealed in poetry, but the artistic impulse may be swamped in the heat of instigating fires. So, in the case of these examples, one finds culture lacking and sweetness and haunting rhythms replaced by something of a wild, pagan energy. The treatise on Russian poetry explains in full and traces minutely the progress of the whole subject—indicating the response of the worker to his craft, its resulting verse, and so forth. George Z. Patrick shows himself to be a serious scholar, and there is no reason why this should not be ranked a valuable standard work.

Indictment of Red Russia

In the Land of Communist Dictatorship, by Anatole V. Baikaloff. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

EACH new book on conditions in Soviet Russia increases the perplexity of those who seek dispassionately the truth about the revolution and its consequences. Mr. Baikaloff's volume is no exception; the fact that the material on which it is based is drawn almost entirely from the Soviet newspapers and trade union and economic journals does not lessen the need for caution and discrimination in reading it. The author is an avowed, uncompromising opponent of the Communist rulers of Russia. Himself a member of the old Russian Socialist movement, with experience of Tsarist gaols and Siberian exiles, but without personal contact with conditions under the Bolshevist régime, his inferences could hardly fail to be colored by his antagonisms and desires.

With this reservation, his contribution to the baffling literature of the revolution may be recommended as a check on the exuberant eulogies of Soviet guests, possessing no special skill in investigation or competency to compare the state of Russian workers with conditions in other countries. In the course of assiduous study of the Soviet press, Mr. Baikaloff has extracted all the criticisms, records of abuses, and controversies between Communist leaders which reveal the defects and difficulties of the dictatorship. These he has analyzed and classified.

The evidence tends to show that the benefits of the seven-hour day are illusory for many workers, and that where the regulations are not evaded a large amount of overtime is often imposed. The growing industrial crisis has led to much more stringent management of the factories, and to insistence that earnings shall be determined by productivity. Therefore the nominal rates which evoke the admiration of untutored visitors often have no relation to actual earnings. In a chapter on unemployment—the official figures for April, 1929, being 1,755,000 unemployed—the author quotes much testimony, the import of which is that the fear of loss of work is used as a weapon to compel masses of unwilling workers to accept the régime. Abuse of the employment exchanges for the same purpose is also widely alleged. A study of complaints and grievances likewise suggests that workers' control of industry exists only in theory, while the evidence that the trade unions are dominated by the Communist Party, in the interests of the party and the dictatorship, is certainly strong. In a chapter on the grievances of the peasants and the struggle with the kulaks, that is, the enterprising and acquisitive peasants, no reference is made to the new movement to establish communal farming on a vast scale.

"Peel's View—'Holloa'!"

The Hawbucks, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MR. MASEFIELD'S latest novel is disappointing. Honest as the shires, and with "Peel's view, 'Hollow'!" sounding suspiciously like Squire Western's through the pages, "The Hawbucks" has the surface of a hard-riding, English country life vitality, but little of its substance. If one grant Mr. Masefield his narrative, descriptive and visual powers, there remains little capacity for co-ordination; and there is but shallowest stream of values for the narrative to sail on. If anyone is inclined to be deceived by Mr. Masefield's excellent animal spirits and his gift for vivid phraseology, let him glance back at "Tom Jones" and then reconsider the question of his vitality and status as a novelist. "The Hawbucks" is to such a book as "Tom Jones" what the mechanics of the cinema are to art.

The comparison is not unfair or uncalled for, because echoes of Fielding can be heard in page after page of Mr. Masefield's story. That we may compare the two books at all is in some degree a compliment to him. Here is the irascible squire in his musty hall, bullying everyone from his beautiful daughter downward. Here is George Childrey, a wild younger son returning, by a stroke of chance, to the possession of his elder brother's estate, and full of a glowing determination to stop the rot that is sending men away from the land, its customs, traditions, delights and tragedies. And here is the sinister and well-behaved elder brother, to all appearances an exemplary lawyer who comes down from town nominally for the hunting, but actually to improve his business connections by worming his way into the interests of his neighbors. The country clergyman is here. The peasantry, the motley collection of horsey young suitors for the hand of the squire's daughter; the daughter's own mysterious half-sister—these are interwoven in the narrative. Each of these characters is excellent in his way. The outline of theme and story is sound and the atmosphere of the hunting field, the shires and the soil is authentic. But the characters do not develop, the story does not happen, and the theme is left in the air.

The main interest is centered in George Childrey's return to the life of a country gentleman, and his passion for the beautiful daughter of the squire. Unknown to George Childrey—and unwarrantably withheld from the reader—is the fact that his rival is his own brother. The plot epitomizes in three slightly related lives the old conflict between town and country, and George's failure is Mr. Masefield's judgment. But it is not artistically a fair judgment. There is something beautiful about George's wooing, and there should have been something tragic in its failure. Instead, there is something brutal in it. He probably had a good case for disappointing George, but we do not know, because half the evidence has been suppressed. It is credible that George should love his lady and fail, but Mr. Masefield does not make it at all credible that the lawyer brother should win her instead. We never see them together. We have our suspicions, of course, but we know we are not getting fair play, and the tragedy, instead of being a purge, is something like a knock on the head. This heads-I-win-tails-you-lose method is mere pathetic bullying. When a novelist obliges you to accept his situations under duress, you suspect him at once. In fact, though he be a man of adventure, speed and action, the suspicion of sentimentality becomes strong.

There are, nevertheless, some fine scenes in "The Hawbucks." The amount of physical energy and vividness Mr. Masefield manages to get into his pages is remarkable. They have a glowing health and zest. In fact, in considering Mr. Masefield's work, one has little fault to find with what has been written: the fault lies in those lamentable and highly suspect gaps and omissions and the strange void beneath.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Ancient Painting

Ancient Painting, by Mary Hamilton Swindler. New Haven: Yale University Press. $10.

IN THE last year, the literature of fine art has been enriched beyond estimate by two women, Gisela Richter in her "The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks," and Mary Hamilton Swindler in this new volume, "Ancient Painting." Both women have written only after years of solid research and close personal observation; exhaustive study led each, not to a sense of completion of the task, but rather to a stimulated appetite to continue.

The interpretation of a series of developments in the painter art makes possible a clearer portrayal of logical growth, of the interplay of influences, of cross currents that may nourish or starve the impulse. Such a work as this makes possible deductions comparisons, the following of technical evolutions. It is a great benefit to the student who has not the time to encompass the mass of material involved in just such a survey.

Such a book can help in another way. In this day we are frankly bewildered about the course of the art of painting. Today it is a detached art, lacking a purpose, even boasting of the lack. All those periods described so faithfully by the author have been dipped into by our dilettantes, imitated superficially, as they swing back to the past on an archæological hunt. It is not merely for scholarly gratification, but for the cure of ennui that has settled upon them. The genuine talents have benefited by the pilgrimage; the others have fallen into a few superficial practices, borrowed from a cursory glance of the ancient heritage.

After reading this book, it is a question whether those spontaneous effects can be cultivated, after all. The art of painting has always progressed according to a certain order of growth or decay. It has swung along with the religious tide, associated with ritual, superstition, measuring in a sense the particular vitality and mental caliber of a nation. The mixing of colors has required some knowledge of chemicals; the blocking of figures, mathematical observation; the painting of situations, social observance. The painter has always had to meet a set of limitations that teased his ingenuity, that brought tricks into play. Practically every limitation that was known to these painters of the past has been overcome. The freedom that has supervened for our modern artist may be more of a handicap than a boon. He may find himself wishing for just the narrowness that sharpened the talents of these ancient craftsmen.

The cave-man art is a suitable beginning. It carries the known history of painting back thousands of years, rooting the artistic impulse deeper into the nature of man. In the Egyptian wall paintings, there is schematization, a development of conventions that served the artist for many centuries.

The Assyrian, less intimate than the Egyptian, employed color in the same decorative manner; the Persian introduced the fabulous monster into the pattern. In Cretan art there is a passion for movement and action and vivid color as well. Of ancient Greek painting, unfortunately, little remains. "Time has tended to relegate Greek painting to a subordinate position which it never occupied in antiquity." With the Greeks the art of painting began its development upon new lines. "The geometric artist took the simple material for decoration which he found at hand and created from it a rich system." With circles, lines, zigzags, triangles he re-created a new expression of man and nature.

The solution in the course of a few centuries of such subtle problems as perspective, light and shadow, foreshortening, composition, was an achievement the extent of which cannot be comprehended by us who are born to this knowledge. The Greeks struggled toward a perfection that they eventually reached, and that has not been surpassed in many respects to this day. The Alexandrians and the Romans developed landscape with the depth and illusion in which moderns think of it. Atmosphere, texture, unlimited space, all difficult problems, were solved for increasing the pictorial.

Thus the author discusses the achievements of the ancients. A vast bibliography, and a set of illustrations, counting up to 656, complete a masterly work for which many of us will ever be grateful.

The Second General

These Fifty Years, by Bramwell Booth. London: Cassell. 7s. 6d. net.

THERE was a splendid concentration of purpose in the life of Bramwell Booth, the second general of the Salvation Army. This one thing he did—he served God in the ranks of the Army which his father and mother had formed. That one society was his sole and sufficient interest; everything in the history of his times or in the many personalities whom he knew is valued in this book of memories, almost entirely for its bearing upon the Army.

Those who look for direct references to the clouds which gathered about Bramwell Booth's closing days will be disappointed; an indirect warning here and there, and one footnote, will be all that can be discovered. It is true that the author had an unshaken faith in the Army as its first founder devised it; he links the prosperity of the Army with its fidelity to the wisdom of its founder, who devised new methods to meet new needs. He seems to be warning all whom it concerns never to forsake the old and proved paths. But he makes no specific references to the lamentable conflict of his latter days.

There is something deeply moving in the attachment of Bramwell Booth to his mother and father. His mother was a true soldier. "Perhaps even more definitely than her husband, she conceived Christianity as a holy warfare, its forces as an army with banners." Of his father he writes as "my companion and friend." It is not every commander-in-chief who is such a hero to his chief-of-staff. Yet Bramwell is not unaware of the criticism passed upon his father. Irascible, autocratic, impatient, he might seem to others at times, but it was not always understood how heavy a burden he carried, how humorous he was, so that "what was really a chuckle was interpreted as a growl." He was autocratic and difficult sometimes, but full of tenderness and mindful of the poor and of him that hath no helper.

It would not be just to estimate all the men and women who appear in this book by what Bramwell Booth saw of them. He could see only that section of their lives which touched the life of the Army. Marie Corelli appears as the generous friend; only a brief note touches upon her writings. W. T. Stead, the real founder of modern journalism in England, appears as the loyal friend of the Army. Morley crosses the stage for a moment, not as the Home Rule statesman nor the Secretary for India, but as a man whose heart of compassion was moved by the love of mankind which the army revealed.

It is when he deals with men who, for one reason or another, are thought to have been unsympathetic or hostile, that the author must be checked. He is less than just, for example, to Hugh Price Hughes; we should not be content to take as final his judgment of a "good but rather self-centered man" who resigned when the first General, after an experimental period of constitutional government, resumed into his own hands "the entire control of the work."

It is in the pathetic story of Jabez Balfour that we see most clearly the wonderful power of the Army; before such a story criticism becomes silent. Jabez Balfour was one of those financiers who blaze in the firmament for a while, then suddenly disappear in disgrace. He came out of prison a broken and a lost man. The Army rescued him from himself. At the end of the story arrangements were made for him to go into Wales and to build there. "The tears flowed down Balfour's cheeks as he thanked me; but he was joyful at heart. We had prayer—and Balfour prayed—prayed for himself. . . . Off he went with his little bag and well-worn rug."

E. S.

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The Agrarian Revolution

England in the Nineteenth Century: 1801-1805, by A. F. Fremantle. London: George Allen and Unwin. 15s. New York: Macmillan. $5.50.

MR. FREMANTLE prefaces his scholarly work with a detailed account of the condition of England at the close of the eighteenth century. He considers that, on the eve of the second agricultural revolution, the English people were happier than at any previous time in history. Cottagers were surprisingly prosperous. "If you offer them work," wrote a farmer, "they will tell you that they must go to look up their sheep, cut furzes, get their cow out of the pound, or, perhaps, say they must take their horse to be shod, that he may carry them to a horse race or a cricket match." Mr. Fremantle remarks that probably never has so civilized a nation as eighteenth century England held agriculture as a profession in such high honor. It was a constant topic of conversation in the most intelligent and the most aristocratic circles. The King himself was interested in it, and the Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing was more popular than any race meeting. But the agrarian revolution, though it ruined the peasantry, enriched the large farmers and benefited those countrymen who, because of it, migrated to the towns.

The urban centers were now becoming great nuclei of population. The end of the political preminence of Yorkshire, which derived from its agriculture and sheep, was already foreshadowed in the rise of Manchester, whose population of 84,020 in 1801, twice that of Leeds, made it the second city in the country. The third was Liverpool, with a population of 77,653; but Birmingham, though its 73,670 inhabitants gave it no more than the fourth place, had the satisfaction of being the most enterprising town in Europe. The total wealth of England in 1798 can hardly have been represented by a national yearly income, exclusive of that enjoyed by those who had under £60 annually, at less than £125,000,000. Mr. Fremantle's exhaustive examination of the state of England at the end of the century recalls, not to its own disadvantage, Macaulay's famous chapter on the state of England in 1685.

The account of the government of the country is very fascinating, and contains vivid sketches of the British principals of the early Napoleonic wars. If hereabouts Mr. Fremantle's prejudices are fairly apparent, they are therefore the more easily discountable. It is difficult to understand how the government, if its policy in respect of suspected incipient disorder was as justified as the author maintains, came to incur the opposition of nearly all the most famous men of letters of the period. Mr. Fremantle considers that Napoleon seriously contemplated an invasion of Britain, and only abandoned the plan because the unfortunate Villeneuve never received the letter that ordered him to provide the Emperor with a covering fleet at Boulogne. Napoleon himself asserted that the proposed invasion was merely a sham to distract attention from his operations in central Europe; but this was after his weakness at sea had become obvious, and Mr. Fremantle is undoubtedly right.

Mr. Fremantle is a recruit to the historical school by way of a first in "Greats" at Oxford, and the Indian Civil Service. His present work encourages the hope that he will speedily publish the second volume, which he tells us he has already prepared.

HAROLD HOBSON.

A Luther of the Navy

Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, Admiral of the Fleet, by Admiral Sir R. H. Bacon. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 2 vols. 42s. net.

ADMIRAL BACON'S book tells us of a great man who worked in a momentous time. The Admiral was one of Lord Fisher's principal assistants in his reforms, hence he sees Lord Fisher towering above other men as the most important Englishman of the century. Not all will agree with him. Lord Fisher stands out, certainly, as a remarkable personality possessed of amazing powers of work, a burning desire for reform and a real genius for seizing on new ideas in ships, guns and things material; but his genius was a lopsided genius, concerned chiefly with the material and obsessed with the glamour of the big ship and the big gun. He gave the British Navy and the Grand Fleet; he chose Lord Jellicoe, three years before the war, to command it.

All this stands to his credit and stamps him as a great man, but there is a debit side to his character and Admiral Bacon's book tells us more perhaps than the writer intends.

Lord Fisher's letters do not reveal a commanding intellect. Big capitals take the place of argument. As a young lieutenant he would exercise his voice so as "to make novices marvel" and "electrify the men." He loved dash and the making of a fine effect. All these are assets, but they are the assets of a showman trying to exaggerate everything to twice its size. Deep down in him, too, there was a volcanic fire of fierce impatience that burst in 1915. In his letters there can be discerned a strain of ruthlessness and of something suspiciously like craft.

The first volume shows him in his younger days, full of life and enthusiasm. To some it will be the more interesting. At Hong Kong a missionary gave young Lieutenant Fisher a book on Jesus, and he copied out four pages of it into a letter. He loved to think that "God regulates even the most trifling action of our lives." He would not stand slackness.

In 1887, he went to the Admiralty as Director of Naval Ordnance. There he learnt the windings of Whitehall corridors and the way to Fleet Street and never forgot them.

In the nineties he was meditating reforms. Some were sound, some were unsound; but reform as a whole was badly needed and Jacky Fisher, convinced of the rightness of his ideas, ruthless and volcanic, became a Luther of the navy.

Fisher became First Sea Lord in 1904. In the sphere of gunnery and general efficiency he did great things, but of strategy he knew less than the admirals he thrust into the retired list. He had never studied it, and in 1909 a controversy broke out with Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. Lord Charles insisted that the Admiralty plan of war was impracticable; his period of command was cut short and he was ordered to haul down his flag.

A Cabinet inquiry followed under Mr. Asquith. It supported Admiral Fisher lukewarmly and Fisher, who delighted in "totus poreus," was displeased. He left the Admiralty in December of that year and was made a peer—Baron Fisher of Kilverstone. But flashes of light still came from him. In November, 1911, he wrote a remarkable letter to Churchill. He wanted "to get Jellicoe Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet prior to October, 1914, which is the date of the Battle of Armageddon."

In November, 1914, he returned to the Admiralty and launched his great battle cruisers, the Invincible and Inflexible, against Von Spee. This was the peak of Fisher's success.

King Edward once told him that his weakness was having only one idea at a time. It withheld him from a crowning success. He did not watch the surrender of the German fleet. Lord Fisher was fatally susceptible to the obsession of a big alluring plan. Lord Balfour has said somewhere that people prefer the existence of a problem they cannot explain to an explanation they cannot understand.

A. C. DEWAR.

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Books in Brief Review

Bob North With Dog Team and Indians, by Robert Carver North (New York: Putnam $1.75) tells how a 14-year-old boy and his father, just the two of them, trekked in the severest part of winter over a route which no white man ever before survived. For 800 miles, straight to a Hudson Bay post, they made their adventurous way. When they arrived at their goal, the district manager of the Hudson's Bay Company said: "I have been with this company for 33 years, but I have never known of any person, white or Indian, making this journey before." Bob, in telling his story, paints colorful pictures, writing in a simple, straightforward, rapid style. It is a stirring, cheery tale for young people, and if adults pick it up they will find it hard to drop before finishing. The comradeship between father and son in itself makes the story worth the telling.

The Pageant of the Packets, by Garnett Laidlaw Eskew (New York: Holt. $3) tells of the part played by the packets in Mississippi River history from the first days of steam-driven craft until the eighties. And, although Mark Twain, as Mr. Askew notes in his book, forecast the passing of the river-packet after having himself served as a pilot for several years on a stern-wheeler, the battle was a stubborn one until the Illinois Central Railroad completed its tracks from Cairo to New Orleans. From that day the doom of the colorful old packets was sealed.

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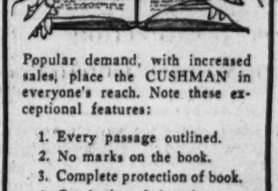

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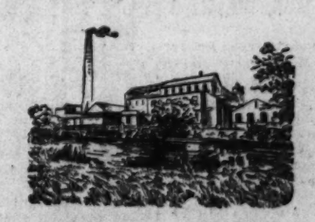

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Clothing the Ground at the Edge of Pathways

By EDNA WALLING

Melbourne, Vic.

NOT with the object of defining the pathways, but to cover the soil at their edges and to soften the harsh lines between pathways and borders the plants mentioned in this article will prove how charmingly they can do this for you.

An edging plant to be good must be perennially green and of compact growth, not that a certain degree of straggliness is undesirable, but it must be capable of holding the soil back. Existing conditions greatly govern the choice of an edging plant; a plant that would make an excellent border in one position might be quite unsuitable in another. Sometimes it is wisest to plant something that will be very dwarf in habit; in other cases these plants would be quite out of scale, or proportion, and a plant growing from nine inches to a foot high would be much more appropriate. For instance a very narrow pathway planted with an edging that grows only an inch or two high is literally widened by such planting, especially if this plant is one that may be trodden on without harm to it; again where it is desired that straying footsteps shall be curtailed a more upright plant clip pad like a tiny hedge may be best. It will therefore probably be more helpful if I group the plant names according to height, commencing with the very dwarf ones, which can be used to replace a grass verge when the feeling is for something not quite so harsh and formal.

Necessary Little Surprises

There are three thymes, Thymus pancifolia, T. nitidus and T. serphyllum, which are attractive for three reasons. They are all a beautiful green the whole year around; they are covered with little mauve and pink flowers in early summer, and the fragrance they emit when stepped upon is one of the surprises that all gardens should hold. Planted a foot apart, and from four to six inches back from the pathway, they soon grow together into a continuous mat.

Veronica prostrata has sweet little blue flowers in spring. It is evergreen and is just as low growing as the prostrate thymes and should be planted the same distance apart.

Prostrate Rosemary, Rosemarinus prostrata, is one of the most delightful little plants which grows from four to six inches high, rapidly spreading into a good clump if it likes the soil. I have seen it grow at a tremendous pace in almost pure sand, but in close and hungry loam it is slow and rather unhappy. It is well worth growing, for its foliage alone, which is like the common rosemary except that it is a little less grayish. The pale blue flowers cover the plant in winter. In suitable ground they may be planted two feet apart. It is a splendid plant for a dry position.

Dianthus deltoides is a rock pink with bright green foliage and masses of bright pink flowers in summer. It is a little harsh in color but among some flowers it tones in quite well.

Snow-on-the-Mountain

Arenaria montana, or Snow-on-the-Mountain, drifts about so charmingly; its flowers are of a dazzling whiteness and the foliage is the freshest green color. It groups well with the thymes and flowers with them in late spring. Cuttings strike easily in the open ground.

The mosslike tufts of the dwarf Thrifts, Armeria maritima are most fascinating. There are white and pink-flowered varieties. The little cushion flowers rise on stems four inches high in spring.

Campanulas that grow only six inches high are as pretty as can be, particularly C. pumila "Miss Wilmott," which is smothered with tiny pale blue bells in summer. Campanula hostii and C. carpatica are also good edging plants.

Lithospermum prostratum rivals the gentian in the color of its flowers and is much easier to grow. It flowers for a long period, commencing to bloom in spring. The foliage is a very dark green.

Plants That Grow Higher

Among the plants that grow higher a little plant called Erysimum linifolium or Cheiranthus linifolium, which has small mauve flowers from spring to late summer, is one of the best; it is a foot high when in flower; seeds and self-sows itself freely, which makes it simple to have sufficient stock for a good length of border in a short time and at small expense. Plant four inches back from the path and six inches apart.

Nepeta or cat mint has grayish-green foliage and mauve flowers from late spring to autumn. It is hardy and quick growing and perhaps too well known to need a lengthy description. It is inclined to be rather rampant and will smother any smaller plants if planted too close to them. A foot of space would be the least to allow to avoid this. Plant a foot back from the path and nine inches apart.

The variegated lemon-scented thyme has soft-colored foliage that billows along the pathway edge. It does not grow so strongly as the dark-leaved variety, which is, however, a splendid edging plant that can be trimmed into little square hedges. The ordinary culinary thyme is one of the sweetest border plants and a wonderful sight in full flower. All these thymes are trimmed immediately after flowering to keep them in good condition.

Rosemary needs constant clipping to produce those little square hedges that everyone loves so much. The color of its foliage is always such a beautiful foil for flowers of any hue. Thyme and rosemary are easily started from cuttings where the plants are to remain by making a spade cut along the path's edge four inches back and then inserting the cuttings two inches apart.

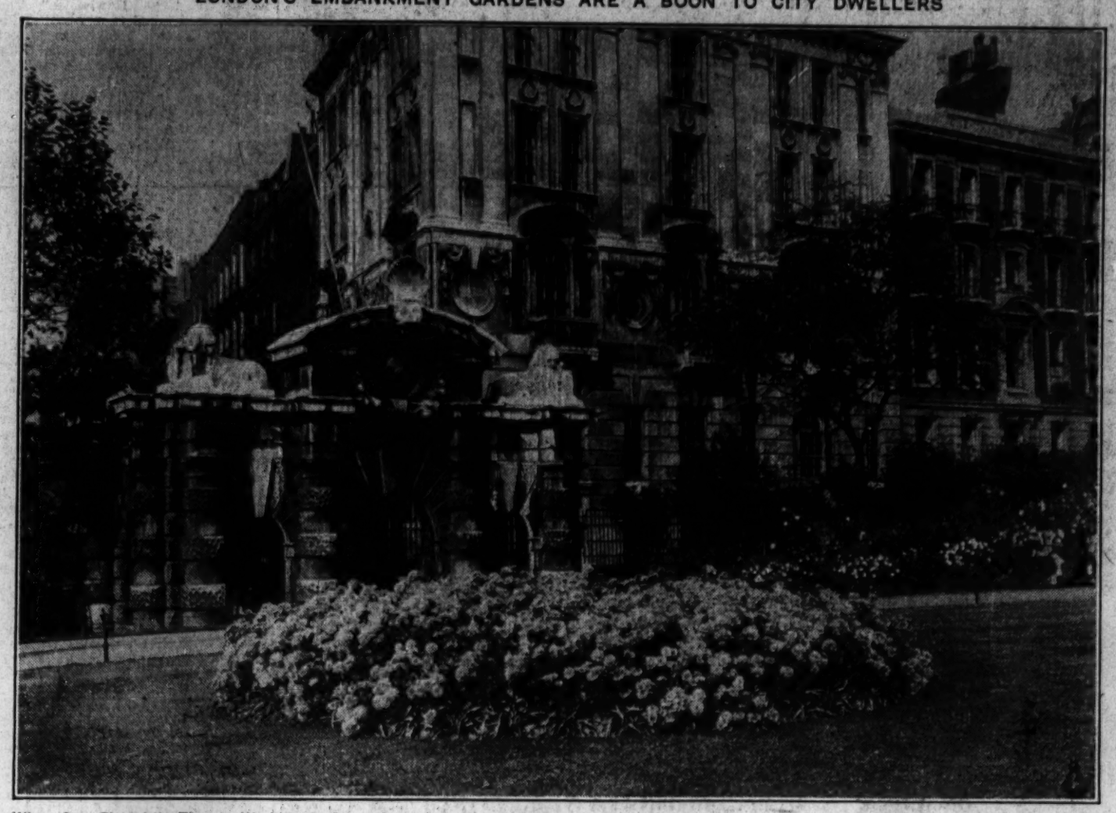
Campanula rotundifolia, the English harebell produces its delicate little pale blue bells on wiry stems 12 inches high. It is exceedingly charming and perhaps at its best in a mixed edging where it appears as an occasional plant. I would suggest a mixed edging of all those delightful things that flower at the same time, for instance Arenaria montana (it is most important that it should be montana), Thymus pancifolia, Italian lavender (Lavendula stæchis—planted behind these two—Veronica prostrata, with Erigeron mucronatus, "Delicate Aster," behind it; Lithospernum, Scutularia indica, a dear little low-growing mauve plant, with soft green foliage, and the little campanulas that would so love the protection that the taller plants would give them. A little cerastium is a sweet addition to this array but must be so carefully watched for it is the most rampant of all edging plants, sending out its subterranean stems that would creep amongst all the other plants if not continually subdued. Felecia petiolata is another delightful plant that in good ground would prove too unrestrained, I fear. They are both excellent plants for outlying parts of the garden where attention is given more sparingly and where their hardiness and their readiness to cover the ground rapidly are more welcome. The Felecia has little flowers of the softest pink and soft pale green foliage; the stems root as soon as they touch the ground—it is in this way that it covers the ground so rapidly.

Worth More than Cursory Mention

The cursory mention of Italian lavender (Lavendula stæchis) is not sufficient a description of this most attractive plant. It grows under the hardest of conditions and blooms many weeks before the English lavender. It is not suitable for cutting, being more of a "landscape" plant. The plant has a better effect in winter than English lavender, having thicker foliage. The flowers are a deep purple on thick short stems. I first saw it growing in a delightful drift under an old cypress tree! Here it had seeded itself and was wandering about at will, clothing ground that would otherwise have been so depressingly bare.

There are many more plants that could be adapted to the furnishing of the pathways' edge and it is very fascinating: this hunting for little plants.

LONDON'S EMBANKMENT GARDENS ARE A BOON TO CITY DWELLERS



Where Once Flowed the Thames, Washing the Steps of the York Water Gate, Here Seen Beyond the Flowers, There Now Is Filled-in Land and the Gardens on the Victoria Embankment, London. The Grass and Flowers, Although Maintained Under Difficult Conditions for Gardening, Are Much Appreciated by Office Workers and City Dwellers at All Seasons.

Gardening Despite Difficulties

By F. W. PARKER

Park Department of the London County Council

OPEN spaces in the heart of any city are doubly acceptable, and among the most frequented in London are those on the Victoria Embankment. They are situated on land reclaimed from the river, which before being embanked, flowed as far as York Terrace and Water Gate, much used by visitors to York House, the mansion of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when the Thames was the fashionable highway. These gardens are much used by the workers in neighboring offices for their alfresco lunch at midday, and in the earlier hours by those who having taken advantage of cheap workmen's fares, have some time to pass before business commences. In the summer the numerous band concerts attract large crowds, whilst the residents at the many hotels in this quarter and the travelers by the motor omnibuses from all parts of the country help to swell the number of the visitors.

It is essential, therefore, that the gardens should present a creditable appearance at all times, and yet from a horticultural point of view the difficulties are enormous, and plant life has to maintain a perpetual struggle for existence. The principal section, adjoining Villiers Street, is surrounded on three sides by tall buildings, and on the fourth the swiftly moving traffic on the Embankment roadway causes a rush of air charged with condensed petrol vapor which scorches the leaves, already covered with a deposit of soot.

At one end of the garden is the ugly mass of brickwork, inclosing Charing Cross Station, happily about to be removed. This is screened as far as possible by the planting of trees on a bank, supported by artificial rockwork. It is not to be imagined that tender Alpines would flourish here, so the pockets are made sufficiently large to accommodate groups of hardy plants.

The Most Promising

The most promising are Heath (erica carnea), valerian (Centranthus) so common on railway banks, a small growing variety of Polygonum-amplexicaule, all with red flowers; Megasea, the giant Saxifrage, Skimmia, which occasionally berries; foliage plants, such as Centaurea Clementi with gray feathery leaves, Muehlenbeckia, sufficiently described by its common name—the hardy maiden-hair fern, and iris in variety, while dotted about in imposing groups are some larger plants, maize and rheum—the giant rhubarb.

The trees, planted to screen buildings, are mainly the London plane and Canadian poplar, which simply revel in the smoky atmosphere, but smaller flowering varieties, such as the thorn, cherry and laburnum, also flourish and blossom. The Indian bean (Catalpa), of which there are some fine specimens in the Whitehall section, flowers regularly and in favorable seasons, produces its bean-like fruits. The tree of heaven (Ailanthus), with its noble pinnate foliage, is also a success, as are the birches, acacias and weeping elms.

In Greatest Possible Variety

Shrubs are planted in as great a variety as circumstances permit. The commoner sorts, such as holly, privet, box, dogwood and aucubas forms the backbone of the planting, supplemented by flowering shrubs: philadelphus, commonly known as syringa, the botanical name for lilac, planted here in a variety of colors; weigela, American currant (ribes), Forsythia, wreathed with its golden blossoms in February or March, buddleia variabilis, its long lilac flowers shortened a little by the atmosphere, Colutea, the bladder senna, and rhododendrons—particularly the white and bluish forms of Cunninghami which are the best for resisting smoke. The hardy fuchsia Riccartoni, although cut to the ground each year, survives to bloom again, and Aralia, Japanese privet, and tree ivies are attractive because of their foliage. Special mention must be made of two of the most successful of all—Indigofera, the fern-like leaves setting off its numerous pink flowers to advantage, and Hibiscus, the most noticeable shrubs in the gardens when its large mallow-like flowers bloom in the late autumn.

The possibilities for bedding-out are somewhat limited, and the so-called geraniums must always be the gardener's mainstay. Paul Crampel, the best of the scarlets and Maxime Kovalersky—a brick red variety, which is difficult to associate with other colors, will be found here by the thousand. Lobelia and white alyssum are useful for edgings, and the former associated with the gray foliage of Centaurea or Cineraria makes a pleasing break. To relieve the glare of the geraniums, the double may-weed (Matricaria Fl. Pl.), and later in the season white lilies from pots may be planted through them. A very successful foliage bed was planted with Iresine Lindeni (deep blood red), Caroline Schmidt pelargonium (silver) with dot plants of golden privet. Beds of antirrhiniums and dahlias are showy and satisfactory, and in the late autumn chrysanthemums.

Borders of dahlias are a feature of the gardens. These are planted with bulbs, spring bedding stuff, spiræa japonica, and Canterbury bells to fill up the interval before the dahlias flower. Lastly, mention should be made of a small water lily pond and a sunken garden which is furnished four or five times a year with plants grown elsewhere.

The Sunken Garden in the Victoria Embankment.

What Styles of Window Best Suit That New House?

By S. BRUCE ELWELL

THE double-hung window, an American invention, I believe, is the kind most generally used in America. It is made of wood or steel and consists of two parts which slide up and down vertically and are attached to cords and weights. See Figure No 1. It has proved eminently satisfactory for northern climates, being practical in operation, weather tight and not affected by heavy winds when open or shut. It takes no space inside the room in its operation and is satisfactory for use with shades and curtains. The double-hung sash has only one real disadvantage in that when it is fully opened only one-half the window opening is available for fresh air.

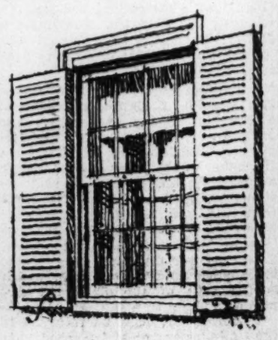


Fig. 1—Double Hung Window.

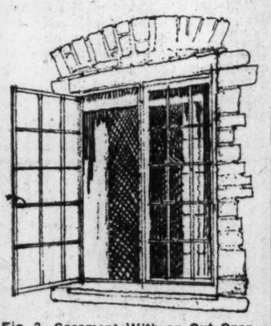


Fig. 2—Casement With an Out-Opening Sash.

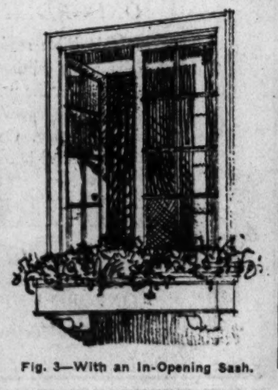


Fig. 3—With an In-Opening Sash.

The next most used window is the casement. Casement windows are probably one of the oldest types of sash we have and are used much more extensively abroad than in the United States.

Among the types of casements there is the out-opening sash, illustrated by Fig. 2. This is a practical type of window and can be made weather tight. It allows a full opening of the window for ventilation and takes no space inside the room for its operation. It is, however, materially affected by rain and wind when open and it is, of course, difficult to arrange the curtains inside so that they will not blow.

The in-opening sash, illustrated by Fig. 3, gives as good an opening for ventilation as does the out-opening type, but it is hard to make weather-tight. Moreover this type of window takes space inside the room for operation and is hard to curtain. Its advantage over the out-opening type is that the wind is not as apt to slam it shut.

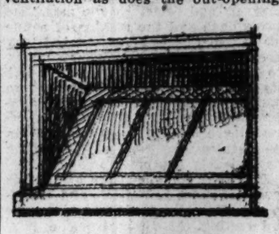


Fig. 4—Casement Sash.

Rolling Type of Screen

One difficulty, particularly in the United States, has been that of screening the casement window satisfactorily. This, however, is being successfully overcome by various inventions and adaptations, among them being the rolling type of screen.

Fig. 5—Fixed Sash.

Casement windows are made in wood or metal and have the divisions or muntins of wood, steel or lead.

The casement sash which is hinged at top or bottom (Figure 4) is usually limited to cellar sash, transoms and to small sash in the ends of buildings and in outbuildings.

The special sash which is hinged together like an accordion is illustrated by Figure No. 7. There are several patented types of this sash used chiefly for sleeping-porches and inclosed piazzas, in which the sash is hinged together and operates on a track at top and bottom, with special hardware. It is very practical and is particularly useful where it is desired to have a large opening for ventilation when the windows are open. In most of these types the out-opening sash is not so much affected by wind as in the case of the ordinary out-opening casement.

Another window which is frequently seen in residence work is the fixed sash, which is used for bay windows, windows at the side of doors and elsewhere. For illustration see Figure No. 5. The fixed sash, of course, gives no ventilation and is hard to clean above the first floor, but there are many places in residence work where the fixed sash is both practical and interesting.

Good Hardware Important

Finally there is the combination of these various types, illustrated by Figure No. 6. The combination of various kinds of sash is open to all the advantages and disadvantages mentioned, but in many cases such a combination is very satisfactory and artistic.

The selection of hardware often decides the success or failure of the particular type of window. It is always best to get good hardware. This is not necessarily expensive. Casement hardware is of great variety and quality. In any case it must be of a type to force the window tightly shut when closed and be so located that it will overcome the tendency of a long window to warp or twist. For casement windows an important item of hardware is a practical device for holding the window open in any desired place, one which will be easy of operation and yet strong enough to hold the window in a heavy wind.

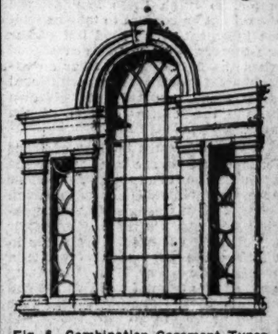


Fig. 6—Combination Casement Types.

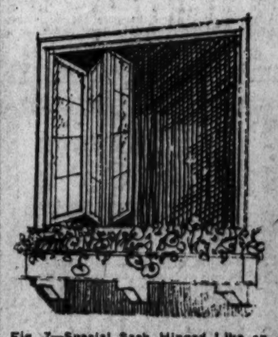


Fig. 7—Special Sash Hinged Like an Accordion.

Growing Your Own Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copemish Mich.

IT IS not always desirable for the home gardener to do his own plant propagating; however, it is often necessary. For economical reasons, it is sometimes necessary that we grow our own or go without. It is with these thoughts in mind that a few methods used in my own garden are outlined in the following notes:

First of all, let us consider the case of hardwood cuttings. Grapes, currants and gooseberries, Japanese Flowering Quince (Cydonia), Forsythias, Honeysuckles, Mock Oranges, Privets, Rose of Sharons, some of the spireas and snowballs may be propagated by hardwood cuttings taken in early winter. Make five- to ten-inch cuttings of well-ripened wood of current season's growth, preferably with three or more buds. Tie them in bundles with tips all one way, and bury in slightly moist sand, bottom ends up, in a frost-proof cellar. Just as soon as the ground can be worked in early spring, run out six-inch furrows where the cuttings are to be rooted; place the cuttings upright in these trenches, bottom end down, of course, and fill in the trenches levelful. Make sure that the soil is firmly packed around the cuttings so no air pockets will be left to dry out the roots as they are formed. If the cuttings have been correctly handled, the bottom end will be nicely calloused and all ready to make root growth. Keep the surface of the cutting bed stirred constantly so no soil moisture will escape and never allow the plants to suffer for water during prolonged dry periods.

One summer's growth under good conditions will make plants large enough to go to permanent quarters the first autumn. However, this is not necessary as, in many cases, it is just as well, and sometimes safer, to wait until the following spring. If fall transplanting is done, it is well to remember that all plants handled at that time of the year should have a mulch during the first winter.

From Root Cuttings

Few home gardeners know that some of our best herbaceous perennials can be propagated from root cuttings. In fact, this plan and division of clumps are the only ways they should sprout in about two weeks.

As soon as they have made about two inches of top growth, pot them singly in 3-inch pots or place them that distance apart in flats of good garden soil. Keep them shaded for a few days and sprinkle the leaves to prevent wilting. They are ready for their permanent quarters as soon as they have made sufficient root growth, which will be in late May or early June in most cases. This plan of rapid multiplication of plants is practical for the home gardener, requiring no more equipment than is found in the common garden. In addition to the two species named, gaillardia, Oriental poppy, hardy phlox, anemone hupehensis, hardy chrysanthemums, scabiosas centaureas, stokesias and other herbaceous perennials may be handled after the manner outlined.

Propagating by Seedage

Propagating by seedage is so common a practice it seems that every gardener would understand its technique. But such is not the case. It is hardly necessary to go into details regarding the handling of easy subjects, but a few words about difficult kinds may help some gardener over these rough spots. Probably more gardeners fall down in handling the tiny seeded subjects than in any other way. Very small seeds, such as those of begonias, lobelias, sedums, etc., should not be covered at all. Mix them with fine sand to prevent too thick planting, scatter over the surface of the pot or pan, and press into the soil. Cover the pan with glass to retain moisture and over this put a few thicknesses of newspaper to exclude light until germination takes place. If watering is necessary, do it from the bottom, never from the top. Remove the papers when germination is accomplished, and gradually give light until they are accustomed to full sun. Prick out the little plants as soon as they have made two or three true leaves, using a soil best suited to the species being handled.

Some seeds are notoriously hard to germinate. Those subjects are nearly always best handled by sowing seeds as soon as ripe. If seeds are not available as soon as ripe, planting in an outdoor frame in late autumn will often bring success with these different kinds. Clematis, dicentra, dictamnus, funkia and helleborus are among the important plants requiring fall planting of seeds.

Garden Clubs

THE Texas Federation of Garden Clubs has planned an intensive campaign to beautify all Texas highways by centennial time, six years hence—1936. The week of Jan. 26 to Feb. 1 has been decided upon for special planting of the native red bud (Cercis occidentalis). It is urged that every yard and garden carry one or more of this beautiful little native by the close of the campaign. It is the further aim of the federation to ask all property owners whose property lies adjacent to the Bankhead or Broadway of America Highway to plant one or more red buds thereon where they will be plainly visible from the highway. Such a spectacle as this red bud planting may develop into may be the means of luring to Texas in the springtime thousands who would view the red bud in blossom just as they now journey to Washington in the spring to see the cherry trees.

* * *

The famous Cape May Highway in New Jersey is a continuous bower of roses in their blooming season for a distance of 78 miles. Every home along that entire distance has at least one climbing rose vine in the front yard.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

In a Museum Garden

By KATHARINE PARKER THORE

"TO THE Seventeenth Century House," read the sign that stood in a pool of silence in the rumble of the city. Roger Conant's settlement had grown into a village, become a city and the seventeenth century house that was built by John Ward in 1684 had been moved into this hidden garden. In it the past is crystallized, as a smoky amber bead holds a twig from a long-vanished forest.

It was a Saturday, summer afternoon in historic Salem, the old "Naumkeag" of the Indians. Stores and sidewalks were thick with business. The narrow streets were packed with automobiles as we parked our car close to Essex Street, the one-time Indian trail where stood the first house and the church. We were seeking that shrine of early Americans, the Essex Institute at 132 Essex Street, which for 81 years has sheltered one of the most intimate and valuable collections of pioneer life to be found in the United States.

We were four: the traveler, the little lady who 65 years before had been a bride in upper Federal Street; the doctor who made a yearly pilgrimage to the lovely colonial doorways of famous Chestnut Street, and the boy. To him Salem was an enchanted city—where ships with holds heavy with sweetmeats and spices and porcelains still sailed up to Derby Wharf, where cats had walked safely on Gallows Hill and Hawthorne once lived with dreams.

Houses Treasures of Salem's Past

The museum is filled with treasures of Salem's picturesque days, when it was one of the principal ports of the Thirteen Colonies. But it is well first to see the simpler furnishings of John Ward's ancient house. This is not associated with historic personages, nor is it a richly beautiful place, but it is typical of Hawthorne's "many-peaked houses" of Salem's very early days.

The entrance hall of the brick museum was a magic turnstile that passed us out into a yard powdered with syringa bloom. Southernwood grew there, and herbs. Spiderwort made a blue snarl against the weather-beaten walls of the old Ward house that had stood at 38 St. Peter's Street when Salem was young. The city surged around it until it was moved in 1908 into this quiet place.

The Puritan quaintness of diamond-shaped window panes in leaden shutters; the overhang of the second story in the old Dutch fashion born of narrow streets; the pointed gables—all these give this early American home the charm of an Old World cottage. We stepped from the graveled path through the low doorway, straight into seventeenth century life.

The heavy front door, with its massive key and hinges, has the primitive batten construction of vertical boards, reinforced by horizontal planks within. It was a comforting door in those days when Indians and forest creatures moved stealthily at night outside the brave little houses. The ceilings, seven feet above the wide-boarded floors, brood over the rooms like brown wings that used to shut in the warmth of open fires. The restorers have left glimpses of the rough laths, the hand-made nails. The beams show marks of adze and broad-ax. There is a kitchen, a parlor, and, above a winding stairway, two rooms now closed to the public. All are austere shadowy rooms, brown as walnut husks, yet friendly, with their vast fireplaces and iron pots.

Appealingly Homelike Settings

These spaces seem to wait wistfully for folks to come in and abide. The table is perpetually set. The logs beneath the cavernous chimney keep their red and gold flames tightly folded. The house is changeless, like one of those delightful millefiore paperweights—the glass of a thousand flowers—where little gardens with motionless petals bloom forever in a crystal ball.

On the kitchen dresser there are rows of pewter; wooden trenchers are set in place on the table with its coarse white cloth. In olden days these platters were made of poplar or white birch, or roots of yellow ash. There are polished burl bowls on the table, hollowed from the growth sometimes found on the sides of trees. On the shelves are noggins, wooden mugs with thick handles whittled at the sides, while on pine chest and bench stand wooden pails quaintly called piggins, one stave being lengthened into an upright ear or handle. A collector would have gazed, green-eyed, at the rough little butterfly table of about 1720, and at a settle whose high back touched the floor and kept out whistling drafts.

One could almost have slipped a modern kitchenette into the fireplace. The bench was still within its enclosure, the true "chimney corner" where the many-yeared folks sat and the stars looked down the chimney. From just such kitchens' clumsy equipment of brick ovens, heavy kettles and slow-burning spits came such delectable foods as chicken-pye, pondowdy, hedgehog pudding, bannocks, and "Meg Merriles pottage." The last was made by boiling partridge, quail, rabbit, venison, spices and vegetables all day in a big kettle.

The Alluring Lean-To

Most fascinating of all is the lean-to or "linter" of the house, which had once been a bake shop. Now it holds the weave room and the Salem "cent shop" of about 1840, quaint ancestor of the modern 5 and 10-cent store, with another shop of different type located in the rear.

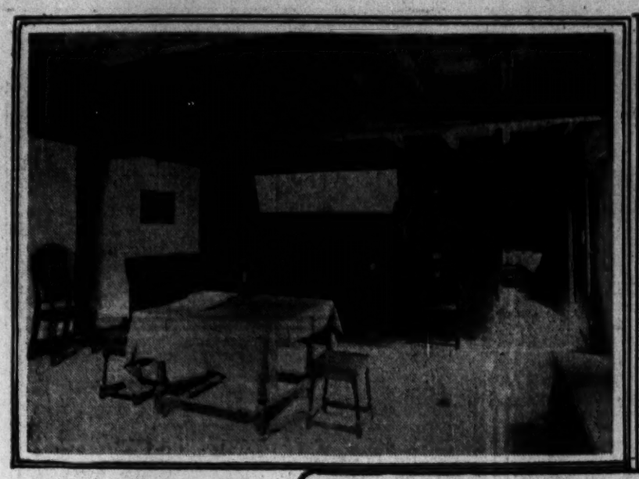
Very alluring was this place when a penny bought such wonderful things as red painted soldiers; solid Para rubber balls; a thimble-full of tiny, brilliant beads; glass marbles; queer, jointed, wooden dolls. In a glass case are peppermints fastened on paper strips like buttons, and several "Jim Crow" dough cookies, of which Hawthorne wrote. Beside them are quaintly virtuous books for children, illustrated with bright woodcuts, and published about 1832.

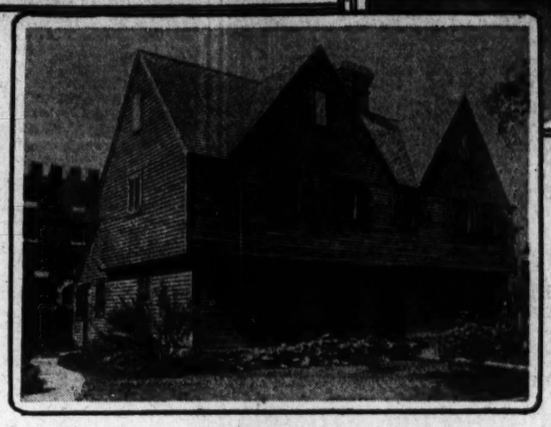
Black-Jacks and Gibraltars

Hung on a line, or folded like laundered rainbows, are large figured squares of India print, the "bundle handkerchiefs" which took the place of a market basket. There are poke bonnets, handboxes and buttons as part of the permanent stock of the little store. For actual sale to visitors there are two confections that belong to the period as much as bundle handkerchiefs and McIntire doorways. These are "Black-jacks," with their zestful suggestion of burnt molasses, and that aristocrat of old candies, the "Salem Gibraltar." The last is a plump white bar, lemon or peppermint, creamy at first, but becoming so sweetly stony that its name seems startlingly appropriate. As we came out into the garden with a bag of Gibraltars, it seemed to us that a child in pantalettes with a copper cent in her hand might brush by.

Those who come from afar to visit the Essex Institute and the John Ward house may see all the treasures in one pilgrimage. The salvage of centuries is yours to enjoy. In Rome there is the Fountain of Trevi, in which tourists drop a penny as a promise that they will return. We, too, laid a cent at the root of the blue spiderwort as our pledge that we would return to visit the shoemaker's shop, the house of ancient vehicles, the superb McIntire porch from the old Gideon Tucker house, and the Institute itself with its three period rooms of 1750 and 1800, its portraits and priceless furniture.

Like the sudden tinkling of a spinnet above the roar of traffic is this seventeenth-century building in a Salem garden. We carried away the memory of the ancient house with its dusky rooms—table set and fire laid—waiting wistfully for folks to come in and bide.

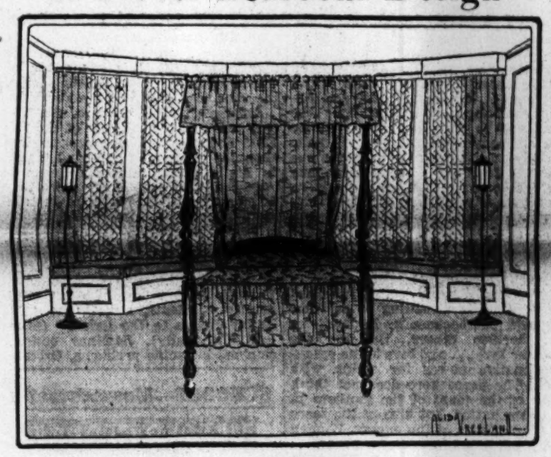




Photos by Courtesy of the Essex Institute

Upper Left—Parlor of John Ward House furnished in the manner of seventeenth-century New England
Upper Right—One corner of the adjoining kitchen, showing pewter tablewares and earthenware
Below—Exterior of the John Ward House, built in 1684 and moved in 1908 from St. Peter Street, Salem, to its present location on the grounds of Essex Institute

A Novel Bedroom Design



By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

IN A spacious country house an interesting bed chamber was developed in a novel way. The four-poster mahogany bed was set in the middle of the room, a trifle farther to the rear than the exact center. This had the effect of making the space behind appear as a background for the dominant piece. The beauty of the setting was greatly enhanced by a bay window. Into it was built a curved seat and on either side was placed a high torchère with a concealed bulb. Under the torchère at the left was drawn a love seat and under that to the right an armchair with an end table, which produced a pleasant balance. No other furniture was grouped beyond the headboard.

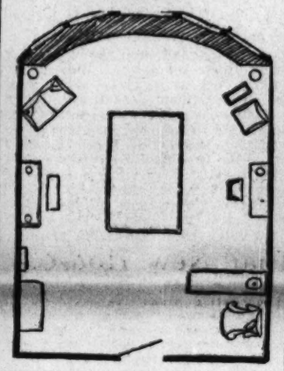
The feeling of the single curved line was maintained by arranging the furniture, placed below the lower third of the bed, flat against the walls on either side. This sequence was odd but effective and was saved from monotony by the varying heights and depths of the pieces. The group at the left, for instance, traced on the wall a silhouette somewhat like castle turrets. First rose a highboy, then, at a short distance loomed yet higher a grandfather's clock, and beyond that a dressing table with a mirror, the top of which was on a level with the top of the highboy. The clock having less depth than the highboy or the dressing table, which projected about equal distances from the wall, a similar pattern in reverse was drawn on the floor.

The arrangement on the opposite wall emphasized this depression in the outline of the scalloped turret by placing a refectory table so that it jutted lengthwise into the room like a pointing finger. Opposite the highboy was a deep armchair and opposite the dressing table a high secretary desk.

The rose-colored mahogany bloomed radiantly against a moss-green carpet of solid tone which covered the entire floor. Rose-colored glass curtains of fishnet were flanked by moss-green side draperies of moiré silk. The upholstery of the window seat combined these two tones, adding to them old-gold, echoing the cornice, and black. The loose cushions were respectively, rose, black and old-gold. The old-gold appeared again in the locse cushion of the easy chair against the right wall, while the upholstery of the chair was identical with that of the window seat.

Another echo of this gold tone was sounded in the covering of the dressing-table chair, which, however, had a broad black stripe. This black was carried on, as it were, in the satin covering of the love seat, whose one cushion was moss-green. The chair by the end table was done in green moiré like the curtains. This was used, too, in a flounce which draped the tester of the bed.

The room was extraordinarily lovely in contour and balance. It was radiant in color both when the sun shone into it and when softly diffused electricity bathed it shimmeringly or spotlights here and there animated the particular tones.



Flower Effects in New Cretonnes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ALMOND green as a background color for cretonnes put in an appearance a season or two ago, and any amount of green ground cretonnes are being sold this year, according to one of the heads of a wholesale firm noted for its excellent designs. A good deal of black is also being used, but beige is perhaps the most popular of all. Very pleasing effects are produced on a background of old-chintz brown.

"Floral designs are still the thing that English women like," proceeded the speaker. "Extreme modernist ideas such as this which I call 'Flowers in a hurricane' they do not care for," and a quaint cretonne was shown with a few enormous anemones in a diminutive bowl, diagonal lines seeming to indicate a windswept scene.

A favorite shows big herbaceous flower bouquets in soft grays and blues, with rose peonies and leaves of so deep a jade as to be almost emerald, between little trellis borders against a Chinese yellow ground. The same design is printed on gray and green. This delightful deep jade was also noticed in the leaves of trails of yellow laburnum which, allied with rose phlox, make a cheerful decoration on a pale green. Another color scheme has a deep yellow ground with paler yellow laburnum and blue phlox.

Many people do not realize in how many colors phlox are grown nowadays, nor that a group in which one is in a deep rose red, another in pink, and a third in purple on a beige cloth are true to nature, and very charming at that. Yet, to harmonize with a color scheme some might prefer a similar design in warm blue, paler blue, and mauve on a well harmonising pinkish-gray ground.

As a further development of the shadow backgrounds of the last few seasons comes a very interesting cretonne with a beautiful forest scene in varying effects of distance, light and color. On this are posed, like a separate print, big sprays of peonies and roses in various color harmonies. In one instance the shadowy background of trees gives a hint of sunset glory and the flowers are in dull purples and blues. In another, there is a suggestion of pale spring green in the leafage, the roses are deep red, the peonies gray.

One of the most delightful cretonnes of all is designed by a Frenchwoman. Bunches of tulips, foxgloves, camellias and delphiniums with dark green leaves executed in the style of the Victorian water colors give a charming Old World, subdued color effect on a very pale beige ground. This is equally pleasing in an almost green or pale brown.

Many of these cretonnes, though soft in coloring, are sufficiently bold in design to make effective curtains as well as covers in large rooms. There are also delightful fabrics for cottage homes. A new and inexpensive one has a beige ground almost covered with nasturtiums, in every shade, and their green leaves. In another, tulip leaves form the semblance of a stripe with wonderful red tulips among them. A third is just little scattered bunches of pansies and a few bluebells on a chintz green, or a beige, or a white watered ground. As the pansies include blue, mauve and rose this cretonne would tone with practically any color scheme in a bedroom and give it an endearing freshness.

At the other end of the scale are the beautiful hand block printed linens, some with interesting historic designs. A particularly good Tudor one makes a welcome change from the rather overdone needlework designs of the period. It shows a group of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn, and Cardinal Wolsey, with Hampton Court in the far distance. This design is printed on a very coarse antique-looking linen which is equally delightful in beige, or dull blue, or soft faded green with old oak for curtains or covers.

Pewter Marks Translated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sheffield, Eng.

AN ARTICLE published in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday, Nov. 26, of last year, was headed "Gift of Silver to General Lee Comes to Light." In it mention is made that on one piece of plate was the inscription, "56 James Dixon & Sons, Best Britannia Metal, Electroplated, 71930."

From the latter figures Messrs. James Dixon & Sons, Ltd., whose works are at Cornish Place, Cornish Street, Sheffield, were at once able to identify the particular tea service when interviewed.

An old catalogue of the firm revealed that this particular service, known as the "Melon" pattern, was first made in 1851 of Britannia metal. At that time the Messrs. Dixon specialized in the production of this type of ware, Britannia then being quite a new invention.

The firm had no record of the actual purchaser of the service because the old books of the firm for that time have long since been destroyed. A number of these sets have been made, the firm actually manufacturing the identical pattern today. In fact, a similar service was dispatched to a country customer only a fortnight ago.

Considerable trade with America was formerly carried on, so much that a partner of the firm, Willis Dixon, actually lived in New York. Mr. Darwent of the Messrs. Dixon said that inquiries about old plate made by the firm are quite often received from old American families who have had the ware for generations and who are desirous of ascertaining its age.

The figures 56 on the service intended for General Lee indicated the workman who made the service.

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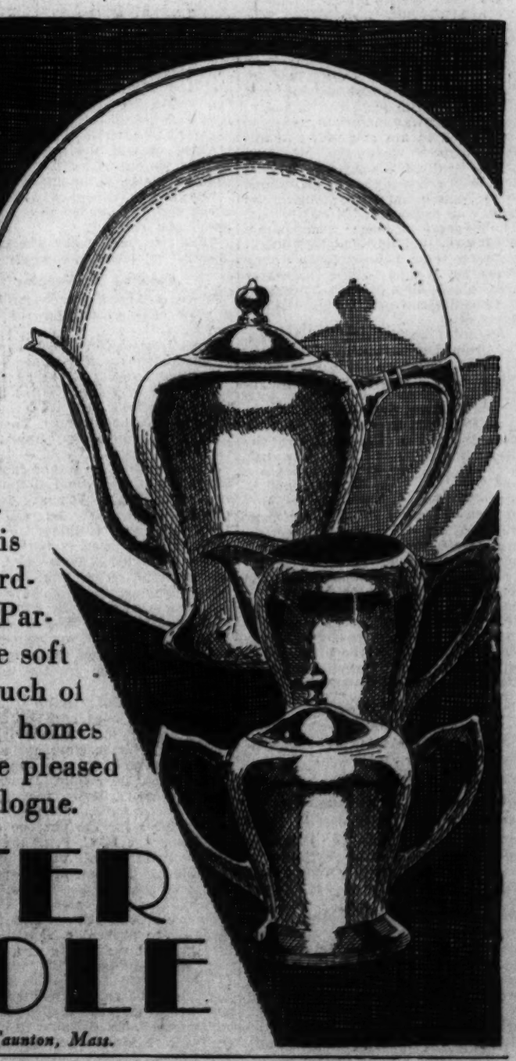


EDUCATIONAL

Hawaii School Engages the Two Natives Who Preserved Their Arts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Honolulu

A NEW school has been founded by George Mossman, in the city of Honolulu, which has as its purpose the preservation of Hawaiian arts and crafts and the perpetuation of authentic Hawaiian tradition in language, music, textiles and pageantry. At the present time the school has an enrollment of a few more than 100 students, and it is the ambition of its founders to increase its influence until it numbers 2000. It is not endowed, and its perpetuation depends upon the commercial value of the native articles which are manufactured in the course of the classes.

The need for a movement such as this has been felt in Hawaii for many years. Honolulu is almost as American as Chicago, and its American residents confess, readily enough, that they have no knowledge of native folk ways and no opportunity to acquire it. Grass skirts, for which Hawaii is famous, are manufactured in Jersey City and shipped out to the islands to be sold as a standard commodity at a uniform price. The ukulele and the guitar, which are now the basis for what is called Hawaiian music were unknown in the South Seas before the advent of the missionaries, and now, even, they are being replaced by phonographs.

Particularly marked is the disappearance of Hawaiian native speech. There are two obvious reasons for this decline. The first is the overwhelming influx of Oriental labor. Intermarriage with the native stock has been common, and while it is easy to find examples of a dozen different racial and national combinations, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find pure Hawaiians. Now, superimposed upon this language development, which might be called a natural growth of discourse, is the artificial, but no less important, influence of the establishment of national compulsory education in English.

It is the feeling of Mr. Mossman and his associates that the loss of the national language is the first step in the entire obliteration of racial self-consciousness, and that the restoration of a common tongue is an essential part of the program which is being undertaken. The native language is not complex, but it is flexible and poetic. It is a language developed almost entirely through the matching of sound to meaning, is softer in its vowel sounds than any European speech, and seems, according to the Hawaiians, a unique expression of the racial characteristics of the Hawaiians themselves.

Cultural Heritage

The ancient chants, ceremonial pageants, and folk poetry, moreover are preserved only in this tongue, and it is imperative, therefore, that the Hawaiian who wishes to acquaint himself with his cultural heritage, have a knowledge of its language. But the remnants of the historical language obtain chiefly as isolated phrases or words which can be interspersed in English or other foreign-language conversation.

Instruction in the Hawaiian language, accordingly, forms the basis for the curriculum of the Mossman school, but it is intimately associated with all the other activities of instruction. The first step which has been undertaken is the revival of Hawaiian handicraft. The native Hawaiians, for example, were expert in the weaving of pine mats from rush grass. At the middle of the last century this art had reached a high degree of perfection, and in intricacy of design, firmness of texture, coupled with pliability and utility, and in durability, their workmanship had no equal in its field. The introduction of American materials, however, quickly supplanted the native manufacture, and when the Mossman school sent out its agents, looking for teachers, only two Hawaiians were found in the entire island group who had preserved the native art. Their services were immediately impressed, in order that they might pass on their knowledge to young Hawaiian weavers. It is necessary that this be done at once, since both of these instructors are more than 60 years old.

A similar case in point is the manufacture of the national native fabric, tapa. This is a product of wood pulp, pounded by hand into the consistency of heavy cloth and colored with vegetable dyes. Samoan tapa is still manufactured in quantity, and is popular in the United States for decorative purposes. The Hawaiian product, however, is finer in texture and color than the Samoan, and is much more rare. A somewhat different process gives it a greater flexibility than the Samoan, but the implements for its manufacture, as well as those who know how to employ them are rapidly disappearing. The Mossman school, however, has succeeded in obtaining the services of several instructors in this craft, and they are not only passing on the secrets of their methods to young students but are offering a commercial product of beauty and value.

Use of Feathers

In the use of feathers for ornamentation and fabric work, the instructors in the school have made an interesting experiment in working toward the native methods of manufacture through the use of more modern materials. The Hawaiian gourd rattle, the chief rhythmic instrument of the dancers, was covered with feathers which were sewed upon a tightly-stretched net covering. When the students undertook to reproduce this craft they were unable to follow the original designs. Accordingly the first feathers were attached with glue, and from this beginning, the shapes and designs were built up. Gradually the sewn net was introduced to replace the glue until eventually several students were able to follow exactly the original native methods of manufacture. No attempt has been made, as yet, to manufacture the famous royal feather fabrics, for articles of wearing apparel, because of the scarcity and expense of materials, but when the method of handling has been learned, the students will be able to turn their knowledge into this field, also.

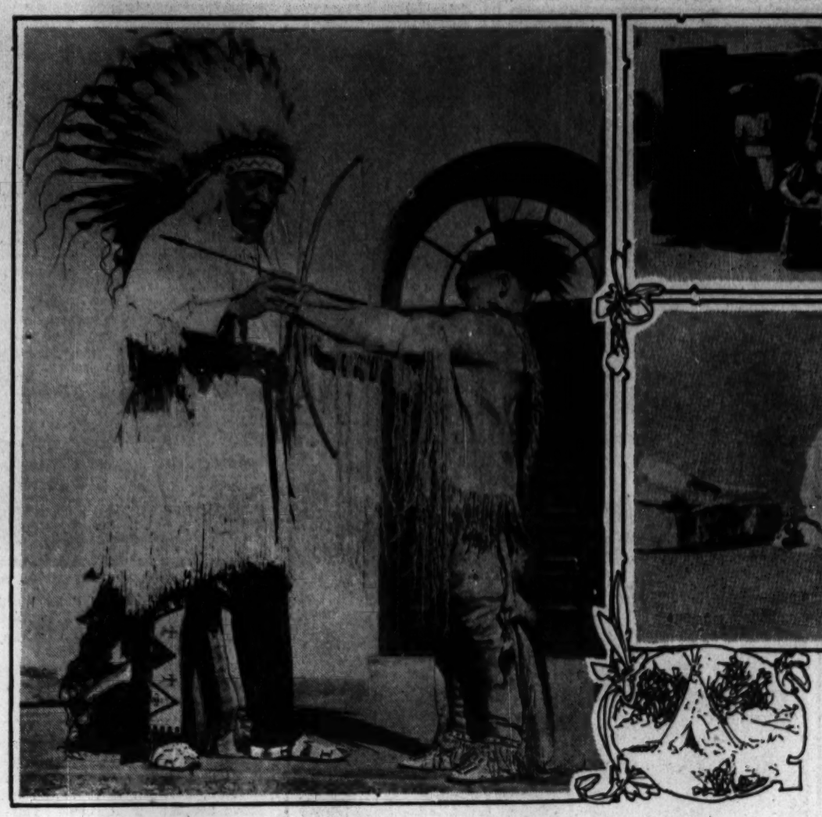
One of the most difficult of the arts in the program of the Mossman school is that of music. The original, native Hawaiian music was the chant, solely, sung in unison to rhythmic accompaniment or to the dance. The influence of western harmony and melody was so profound, however, that a secondary, and spurious type of Hawaiian music has grown up, and in many cases it is difficult to dissociate the two. Accordingly, the field of the chant has been approached, usually, through its background, and the pageant or dance taught first, and the chant gradually added. These chants have been taught, also, from the language point of view, first, rather than the musical, since their extreme melodic simplicity makes them seem strange to the facile Hawaiian.

The Hula in True Light

The instruction in dancing is very popular. In spite of its degradation under American influence, and in spite of the world-wide misunderstanding of its character, the hula, the genuine Hawaiian ceremonial dance, still retains its hold upon the native imagination, and students are eager to learn its various forms. In its original form, the hula was primarily a method of narration. The movements of the feet and the swaying of the body maintained the rhythm of the dance while the hands and arms, in a complicated language of pantomime were able to tell a connected story. The hula was therefore the appropriate accompaniment to all public celebrations, since it was in this form that the folklore and folk poetry were preserved.

"The ultimate object of our work," says Mr. Mossman, "is the teaching of at least 2000 Hawaiians, in order that we may have a working nucleus for the preservation of this cultural heritage. At the present time we are dependent in some fields upon two or three teachers only in the entire Hawaiian Island group.

"We do not feel that Hawaiian culture is superior to American culture, and it is not our aim to inculcate any such idea. We do, feel, however, that this Hawaiian culture is unique, and that it is very much worth preserving. And at the same time it is undeniably true that the Hawaiian who has some knowledge of his racial and national heritage, some familiarity with his peculiar crafts, will have a self-confidence and a racial happiness, which the Hawaiian people at the present time are in danger of losing. R. A. S.



Left—Real Indian Chief Instructing Boy at the Southwest Museum How to Hold Bow and Arrow. Upper Right—Hopi Indian Dwelling Made by Los Angeles Boys. Lower Right—Little Girl Wearing a Hopi Costume Which She Learned to Make at the Museum.

To the Museum, Uncoaxed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles, Calif.

THROUGHOUT the United States, museums have in recent years been organizing departments of education for children of school age. Of special interest is the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, where on Saturday mornings during the school year, children of grammar school age are welcomed to classes in pottery construction, design, beadwork, bow and arrow making and allied Indian arts.

Instructors are provided by the teachers' training department of the University of California at Los Angeles. The classes are supervised by an associate in fine arts from the university staff and by the museum director of education. Special programs are arranged by the museum to which Indians are often invited. Entire programs have been in charge of outstanding Indian lecturers who adapt their entertainments to the young museum audience.

Chief Standing Bear, Sioux, and Chief Thunderbird, Cheyenne, have many times appeared on such programs. Dressed in costume, they impart through song and dance the trials and joys of the plains Indians who roamed the mid-west so long ago. For a time, Chief Standing Bear taught a class for adults and older children in the art of Indian sign language.

Desire Complete Indian Rôle

The children usually express a desire to belong to some tribe. They organize themselves under a leader whom they consider will make a good "chief" and enter the classes in which they can produce the Indian objects which are essential to the Indian life which they intend to play.

Both girls and boys are interested in making Indian costumes. The girls usually choose the Hopi costume while the boys choose the plains Indian regalia. They make bonnets of turkey feathers, "buckskin" moccasins of burlap, and various types of musical instruments. The oldest boys enjoy making bows and arrows.

Pottery is of interest mostly to girls, though some of the best work is done by boys. Indian designs are sometimes copied; however, they are as often used merely as a foundation for an original design.

Ceremonies based on ceremonials of the red men are sometimes given by the children. One of the most outstanding accomplishments of the children was an Indian pageant. Miniature Indian dwellings were erected on the terrace in front of the museum. In a semicircle, side by side, was placed a Southwest pueblo, a plains tipi, and a northwest coast haida house. These dwellings were chosen to present in one picturesque tableau the types of dwellings characteristic of the Indian tribes most represented by the children's tribes. The tipi was loaned by Chief Thunderbird.

In costumes of their own make, the children dramatized the home life of the respective Indian groups as the story, peculiar to the folklore of their tribe, was told to the audience.

Question of Saturday Morning

The value of museum classes held on Saturday mornings for children who are compelled to attend grammar school five days a week has been questioned. Miss Helen Howell, associate in fine arts and supervisor of art training, replies:

"No one has to coax a child to be interested in Indian necklaces, Kachina dolls or moccasins. Intensifying the pleasure of the emotional atmosphere is the enjoyment the children feel in coming on Saturday morning, when they don't have to, to make Indian things in classes conducted in a spirit of joyous play. What teacher could ask for conditions more conducive to learning.

"In developing appreciation, the teacher has only to lead his pupils to see, with increasingly discerning eyes, the real beauty inherent in the works of art about them.

"After an excursion through the galleries, the children go immediately to work to make original designs for moccasins or drums or bowls of their very own. Here, the development of the ability to judge comes a necessity. A little boy wanting a design for the top of his tom-tom slips off by himself, paper and crayons in hand, to search through the galleries for a motif which he can adapt to his own needs. Perhaps he finds it in the border of a chieftain's robe, in a beaded knife sheath or a beautifully woven basket. Returning with his sketches or just with new inspiration, he draws, selects, arranges, adds ideas entirely his own and works out a new design to fit his purpose. . . .

"We sometimes hear art educators say, 'appreciation should be caught rather than taught.' Certainly anything so sensitive, so intangible, so very personal and elusive as an individual's æsthetic response to beauty cannot be stimulated to action under methods of dictation, 'rote learning' or coercion. Consequently, this priceless capacity fails to flourish under much so-called 'art education.'"

Children of Germany Study Peace Ideals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

THE Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction some months ago made an appeal to the schools, in which it asked that the children be taught the work of the League of Nations, its nature and its aims, more thoroughly than hitherto. Among the results of this appeal was the offer of four prizes by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, to the children of all the schools in Berlin from the age of 12 years upward, for the four best essays on one of two subjects, "Heroism Without Weapons" and "What Is Your Conception of a Hero of Peace?" The prizes were journeys—one to England, one to France, one to Denmark and one to Czechoslovakia, including all expenses for a stay of three weeks.

The response that came from the children showed the change which has taken place in German educational methods. Pupils of 80 schools in Berlin sent in essays and the jury had no easy task. A long and enthusiastic report of the whole matter appeared in the Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrerzeitung (General German Teachers' Magazine) and showed, among other things, that a great number of German teachers must be interested in bringing about better feelings among the nations.

As to the essays of the children, much satisfaction was felt by the jury, for the writings showed that the children in general have a creditable degree of understanding concerning relations. There were many essays from children of the poorer districts.

One boy wrote a letter to his "future son," saying that he himself at the time of writing was living in a period of great fermentation and that the son who was likely to be living in a more harmonious time, many years hence, should know of the feeling which is now going through the world, namely, the strong desire for peace, which is the outcome of the World War. And the boy continued: "At your time the fear will be gone and peace will be the ordinary state and you will have merely an adventurous and fabulous conception of war. . . . But peace may be lost overnight. Indifference is its worst enemy. History teaches this; we have experienced it. So, my boy, stand for peace, bestir yourself and work for peace. When the fever comes over men, it is too late to work for peace."

A girl of 19 wrote: "The hero of peace takes a stand against war, not because he is unwilling to sacrifice himself, but because he is unwilling to sacrifice others. He has the greater love . . . and love is the essential motive power for action with men. The peace hero does not think only of the tears of the mothers in his own nation, but also of the tears of the mothers of the enemy. Women are predestined to work for peace. . . . As to my conception of a hero of peace, it is my opinion that every woman who educates her children in the thought of international good will is a hero of peace."

Either—Or, a Forked Road Which Boy Disliked, a Study in Ethics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Natal, S. Af.

A VERY small boy at the somewhat crowded table of a remote country hotel made a request for a biscuit. His mother, with one eye on his unfinished bread and butter and the other eye on the audience, replied rather aggressively, "Either you finish your bread and butter and have a biscuit or you leave the bread and butter and go without the biscuit."

The small boy finished his bread and butter and then politely but firmly said, "No, thank you," to the proffered biscuit.

"He beat you!" delightedly exclaimed one of the guests to his astonished parent. (This conversation, naturally, in an undertone.)

"But how?" she replied, with a little annoyance. "I made him eat the bread and butter."

"But you didn't make him eat the biscuit," rejoined the stranger.

To Find Its Meaning

When I heard the story I felt a glow of sympathy for the small boy.

Then I set to work to find out the meaning of it all, and before I knew what had happened I found myself out of my depth in Ethics. I will try to express it as I see it.

There are three things. There are Conditions; there are Rules; and there are Laws.

The condition is a forked road, and all who will may stand at the parting of the way. You are free to choose which road you will take. Life is full of Conditions. For the cook: if your oven is too hot, the cakes will burn; if too cool, they will not cook; either you choose the right temperature and have good cakes, or you choose the wrong temperature and have bad cakes. For the Student: either you concentrate and succeed, or you waste opportunity and fail; you are free to take either route.

Now the Rule is quite different. There is no forked road, no choice. It merely says, for example, "No Smoking." Furthermore, it does not take the trouble to state what will occur if you do smoke. It assumes that you won't. Rules are made in nurseries, schools, societies, towns and empires for the purpose of establishing the H. C. F. of the common welfare. A rule that is uncomfortable for one person is a protection and comfort for others. That is why they are tolerated. When rules are broken punishments follow in order to prevent a repetition of the offense, but not as a natural and inevitable sequence. This is because a rule is man-made. The punishment, like the rule, is arbitrary. It may be adequate or inadequate, apt or irrelevant, but its purpose is generally to enforce obedience among those people who have no sense of social responsibility. All civic and political laws come under this category of rules.

Laws Cannot Be Broken

Now Laws. By this term I mean those laws which cannot be broken. Take a very simple one: "Twice two make four." There is no man who can break that simple law. It is here for all time, and it is to our interest to accept it and use it.

So it is with all spiritual laws. There is the law of truth. Dishonesty and insincerity are proofs that the law of truth has not been recognized as a constructive force. Dishonesty and insincerity are not constructive and they are not forces. To use them for the purpose of building a life is not so much wicked as silly. It is a waste of time, and the work (that is, the building) will need to be done again hereafter, just as the sum which ocntained the untruth that twice two make five is a waste of time and will have to be done again.

Then there is the law of love, which operates wherever it is recognized and accepted. It is a constructive force. The devastations which are wrought by hatred, malice and selfishness are more proofs that the great beneficent law has not been universally recognized and accepted.

We accept the law that two plus two make four because the simplest intelligence can understand it, but we fight against the law of love because we have not recognized it as the fundamental law of life. When we do, we will accept it without question as a simple fact which requires no explanation or defense.

Most people want to do right. To suggest that they do not makes a forked road where there was no forked road. It is not polite, nor is it kind, nor is it wise. Herein lies the evil of the threat, and, to return to the small boy and the bread and butter, I think it was the suggestion of the forked road which he resented in his mother's remark. A simple command, taking obedience for granted, would have met the case.

VERA C. RAW.

Orient's Political Character Popular in 280 American Courses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, Ohio

POMONA COLLEGE pioneers in a new field of education. For a long time it has been known as a center of Mexican culture and contact. Now it extends its field to the Orient. A party of ten Pomona graduates is in China to study Oriental life and problems in the field. Each member writes a thesis to be submitted later to the college. In addition, each is responsible for a section of a proposed book—a first-hand symposium on student life in China. The students spend one month at Shanghai College, then move on to Nanking University. On April 1, 1930, they move to Peiping and Yenching Universities where they will labor until Sept. 1, when they return to their own campus in America.

In this way, Pomona College aims to draw closer the social and intellectual currents between the students of the East and those of the West. President Charles K. Edmunds, formerly head of Lingnam University in China, is enthusiastic over the plan.

It is the trend among American colleges which Pomona so nicely reflects that is significant. The long neglected field of Oriental culture and civilization is now being recognized by educators, and an increasing number of courses is being offered on Oriental subjects to American students. This trend among colleges is quickened by a lively public opinion.

Focused on Far East

The inclusion of China and Japan in contemporary problems of business, finance and government; Oriental immigration in the United States; the influence of Oriental thought in modern philosophy and Chinese ideals in art upon American æsthetic life; the increasing ease of travel in the East and the invasion of Chinese and Japanese students; all these have focused attention on the Far East.

American university curriculums are proving sensitive to this awakening interest in the Orient. This is well shown in a report edited by E. C. Carter for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

More than 281 courses on Oriental subjects listed in 10 regular knowledge departments are offered today in American universities. This does not include the larger number of survey courses which devote part of the time to a study of the Far East.

Among Oriental courses, the history and political science of the Far East dominates. There are no less than 152 courses of the kind taught in no less than ninety colleges in America. They constitute more than 50 per cent of the Oriental instruction presented.

Every possible angle of the field is touched: from "Early Oriental History" (Brigham Young University) to "Contemporary Japan" (University of Minnesota), from "Entrance of Foreign Nations into China" (University of South Dakota) to "The United States in the Orient" (Stanford University). Seminar courses emphasize Pacific problems, Oriental diplomacy, and international relations of the Far East.

While the western and eastern colleges are particularly evincing a new interest in the Orient, smaller colleges in the middle West are also following the trend. Oberlin College, which maintains an intimate relation with a school in T'ai-ku, Shansi, China, has a course in "History and Civilization of the Far East," conducted by a former professor at Tsing Hua College.

Even women's colleges are following the trend. Vassar offers "The Far East"; Hood College, "United States and the Orient"; Mount Holyoke, "Modern History of China and Japan"; Mills College, "The Pacific Ocean in History." This is not surprising, since many of their graduates eventually engage in teaching or missionary work in China or Japan.

Need of Knowing China

Berthold Laufer, in a bulletin of the American Council of Learned Societies, lays emphasis on the fact that a truly humanistic education is no longer possible without a profound knowledge of China. The colleges are taking up the challenge. Courses in Oriental language and literature are increasingly evident. In the past, what little was known of these countries by the average American was gleaned either by word of mouth from returning missionaries or from books and movies of imaginative writers.

Indeed, there has never been any direct medium of communication between the East and the West. Julean Arnold has remarked that millions of dollars have been spent in educating the Chinese to understand America and American ideals, but only a few thousand dollars have been spent in educating the Americans to understand China and things Chinese. The whole library of books on the Far East in the English language has been compiled, in the main, by Western writers. In the popular field, we read of China through the pen of Louise Jordan Miln, Alice Tisdale Hobart, and L. Adams Beck; in the field of art, poetry and literature, through Witter Bynner, Florence Ayscough, Laurence Binyon.

The new orientation aims to offset this. Students of Oriental culture will, in future, be equipped to deal direct with China and Japan, rather than through the eyes or interpretations of fellow Westerners. No Greek scholar would attempt to study Greece without a knowledge of the Greek language. So today, in no less than seven university curriculums, are included courses on the Chinese and Japanese languages which are being offered as introductory to a vaster appreciation of Oriental culture and civilization. A. A. Y.

[Second half of this article will appear next Saturday.]

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THE HOME FORUM

The Testament of Beauty

IT MAY possibly be remembered by some readers of this column that some time ago I promised to comment further upon "The Testament of Beauty," that remarkable poem of Robert Bridges which, in such contrast with the rest of the choice and authentic poems of his long career, has been one of the "best sellers" of the present publishing season. I mentioned that the first edition of two thousand copies was sold out within a few hours of publication. As I write now the book is already in its sixth edition. In that article I was moved by the coincidence of its publication with the announcement that the Edinburgh Review was ceasing publication, to wonder what Jeffrey, the Aristarchus of his day, who found Wordsworth's "Excursion" unintelligible and also Southey's versification indistinguishable from prose, would have made of Robert Bridges' poem, which is far more abstruse than the "Excursion" and written in a meter far less obviously metrical than anything of Southey's. I cannot help thinking that my point was somewhat overemphasized by the fact that the specimen which I quoted was printed actually as prose: and I therefore give here another specimen before proceeding to discuss the question.

The poet is just going to introduce the Troubadours.

Full Springtime was not yet surely, nor soon to be:
'twas as mayhap à ce jour de Saint Valentin
que chacun doit choisir son per, or a later day
of February, when in the shelter'd woodland
the Sun with broadening smile thinketh to intercalate
a glad red-letter'd feast in Winter's almanac,
which the thrush boldly announceth —tho' the migrant birds
hav yet made no return upon the balmy sprays,
but the small homekeepers muster what choir they can:
Not else wise was thatt first impetuous raid that storm'd
the repr of the dark ages prematurely; and yet
the singers wer so many that man marveleth still
whence they came, or by what spontaneous impulse sang.

This is a passage of which the thought is not abstruse or difficult: but to the reader unfamiliar with the poem the peculiarities of meter and spelling are likely to prove stumblingblocks at first. The peculiarity of the spelling may be dismissed in a few words. Dr. Bridges is perhaps —or was till now—more widely known as a reformer of pronunciation and spelling than as a poet. In this poem he has only introduced a very few of his spelling heresies, such as the omission of the mute final e in light syllables such as 'hav," and similarly of the final l in the unaccented verb "wil," as distinct from the substantive "will," and the doubling of the final t in the demonstrative pronoun "thatt" to distinguish it, as he says, "from the other thats which have no proper accented vowel." I cannot help thinking that it is rather a pity that Dr. Bridges has obtruded these peculiarities upon the eyes of his readers, who, if they are sufficiently intelligent and educated to understand his poem at all, may be presumed to be able to give the syllables their proper value in their normal spelling. I am only afraid that a good many people who might appreciate the poem may be put off by what must seem to them freaks or affectations. I am in favor of some spelling reform myself: and I admit that if the Poet Laureate's poem succeeds in permanently keeping the attention of the reading public, it is likely to do more for the cause of spelling reform than a great many treatises.

Now what would Jeffrey have made of this sort of poetry? Or Hazlitt for that matter, or even Coleridge, though I think that he was the one man of that time who in his earlier years would have been capable of appreciating to some extent both the rhythmical movement and the philosophical import of the poem. Or, to come later down, what would such a catholic critic as James Russell Lowell have made of it, or Matthew Arnold? I think they would have hesitated to approve, even though they had Walt Whitman and Robert Browning already to open their eyes and suggest that there were "more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in" the traditional "poetics" of the schools. And —what is more to the point perhaps—Matthew Arnold was himself a delicate experimenter in unrimed and unmetrical or "free" rhythms. I am quite sure that the debt of our modern "vers libre" to Arnold is far from being properly recognized. For every ten readers of poetry who love "The Scholar Gypsy" or "Sohrab and Rustum" you may not find one who knows "The Strayed Reveller" or "Dover Beach" or "Philomela." And, lastly, what does Professor Saintsbury, doyen of English critics and stoutest champion of the old orthodox prosody—what does he think of the Poet Laureate's "loose alexandrines"? I daresay he has said what he thinks somewhere, as he resembles the Laureate at least in the vigor of his advanced years.

But, in fact, whatever any of these critics might have said, it is the chief distinction of Robert Bridges in the long line of England's poets to have taught the twentieth century to recognize a new harmony of verse, much in the same way perhaps as Debussy and Delius—but no! I am not enough of a musician to venture further on the analogy, which nevertheless it is obvious exists. Indeed, it is obvious too that the analogy applies to other arts, and even to the national sciences and sociology. It is true, as General Smuts said on a memorable occasion, that "humanity has struck its tents and is on the march"; and it is only a very shallow view which sees in the Great War the cause, rather than partly a symptom, partly a set-back, and partly (it is true) a furtherance, of a movement which, indeed, from one point of view is as old as the world, from another dates from the renaissance, but from the point of view which is perhaps of most interest to ourselves may be regarded as a reaction, in the later years of the nineteenth century, from the combination of complacency, starchiness, prudery, and sentimentalism, which somehow gathered round even the magnificent achievements of the Victorian epoch. During his long career, so smooth and quiet that when he became Poet Laureate nobody but the "cognoscenti" had ever heard of him and even now the popular press can hardly believe in the existence of so successful a fugitive from publicity, Robert Bridges has been consistently one of the liberators, one of the true moderns; and in that spirit has ceaselessly experimented in his own special art of poetry, in the pursuit, not of money or even fame, but of beauty and wisdom which, again, are inseparable. N. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Place of Music

They said to one another: "Come, let us go to the concert." So they left the streets where the shops are and walked on the street that leads to the place of music. As they went, one said: "Do you notice a different look on the faces of people?" And, certainly, there was a different look.

They went through the lobby where eager people were buying tickets, past the pictures of ardent-eyed players and singers, and up a spiral staircase, up and up and up; while kindly ushers, barring their entrance at little doors on landings, still pointed upward.

At the head of the stairs they came out abruptly onto the narrow corridor of the top balcony, with the curving rows of the auditorium seats sloping beautifully below in tiers down to the open stage. On the stage a few musicians plucked at their instruments, their heads bent, questioning. Through the passageways from the stair landings came a constant soft surging of newcomers. Ushers, hastening, escorted these groups here and there. The whole place stirred with subdued sound and movement, flickered with shaded light and color. And they, they, too, were a part of the stir and the flicker, sitting in the highest tier, reading their programs.

There was magic in the pages of those pamphlets.

They read of flutes and of oboes and clarinets, of bassoons and trumpets, of minor keys and of dominant majors. They read of orchestral color, melodic thought and solemn harmonies. They reveled in entrancing words—"brooding of the 'cello," "icy glittering of harps," "roll of kettledrum." They read of the horn of Oberon, and of strings that gently rustle. As one gathers violets from among grasses, so they gathered phrases till they were steeped in their fragrance. And then they read:

"A tremolo of woodwinds."

Woodwinds (say it softly), woodwinds, woodwinds.

The stage is full of musicians now, and the banked tiers of the auditorium are filled with people. Hands and faces and the arms of women shimmer magnolia-white against beds of massed colors. Each man on the stage bends to his own glowing, respondent instrument, testing its voice, communing with it, oblivious of others. The people in the audience are turning their heads and talking softly with each other. The air is vibrant pulsing with controlled sound.

Listen close to that sound of voices against the beat and quiver of brass and of string, of skin and of wood. Listen close—tiny multitudinous waves of the ocean rippling at sunrise; a sea of jewels, level, through which fingers are dipping and trailing; petals of blossoms in masses stirred by the wind; monotonous babble and gurgle of brooks in deep woodsy recesses—listen close.

Separate those low tones, and increase them in volume; hunt each one to its origin; search out its meaning; give it full swing. Back through the dimness of time to the day of beginnings, these same tones have been heard, these same tones, once so loud, once so harsh, once so raucous with feeling, softened now and kept still, controlled and brought down to this semblance of wind-fingers playing with leaves in the aisles of a forest.

But hush!

There is a stillness, and then a clapping of hands. The conductor has come in. He lifts his hand, and there is silence, silence profound, breathless, expectant.

Now it will begin, call and answer, flute and viola, glitter of harp, roll of kettledrum, the horn of Oberon, brooding of the 'cello, and the woodwinds; oh, the woodwinds, the woodwinds.

To Elaine, a Lovely Child

(Playing the Part of Tyltyl)

And if I knew where the Bluebird sang
I would not tell you, Elaine,
Though she poured out a gladness
That should banish your sadness
And made all your heart to rejoice:
For what is your need of the Bluebird, Elaine,
With your lovely voice?

And if I knew how her plumage came,
I would not tell you, Elaine,
Though her royal blue
Were of lovelier hue
Than the fabulous peacocks wear:
For what is your need of the Bluebird, Elaine,
With your glorious hair?

And if I knew the tree where she lived,
I would not tell you, Elaine,
Though her mossy nest
By the fairies were dressed
And wove by their magical art:
For what is your need of the Bluebird, Elaine,
With your true-blue heart?

A. E. JOHNSON.

The Village Blacksmith Shop

Still, under the spreading trees of some of our villages, the village smithy stands; but those villages are so far apart, and the sound of the sledge hammer on the anvil is heard by so few people, that the blacksmith shop can no longer be called one of our institutions. Sought for his skill, in the old days, by the menfolk of the entire countryside, respected for his good "horse" sense in matters practical, the smith was as much the host of the village as the storekeeper at the cross-roads, or the proprietor of the village tavern. . . .

It was not poetic fancy which urged the poet to picture the village smithy beneath some spreading tree, but the sober and happy fact that, since he did much of his work in the open air, a lusty, nearby tree was necessary to the blacksmith, both for the blessing of its shade in summer heat, and as a prop for the numerous old wheels, abandoned tires and other appurtenances, which always spring from the ground at the call of the anvil.

Said a splendid specimen of old-school blacksmithing, not long ago, transferring some axle grease from his hands to his cloven apron:

"Yes, I cal'late we do gather some c'lateral about."

Deplored "collateral" the usual accumulation is, where the neighbors have crowded in too closely, but in itself adding much to the picture, when the wayfarer comes suddenly upon one of these old shops on the open road, its hospitable doors surrounded with vine-wound relics of passed usefulness.

If such a shop be in New England, there will be at one side of the door a granite post with an iron ring for waiting horses, and on the other side another granite post with a larger iron ring and a chain, for waiting oxen; and it is easy to realize, the fact that the power of the latter ring was twenty times greater than that of the former, each having been wrought in proportion to the strength of these guests, who would use them day after day through the long years.

To the modern person, horseshoeing is the sole reason for the blacksmith and his shop; and yet, had we been able to look in on the blacksmith of the earlier days, we would have seen a stalwart man, working not only at the shoeing of horses and the "ironing of wheels," but quite as busily bringing into form an incalculable number of articles, necessary for the comfort of the home itself. . . .

There is no more delightful pastime than the study of the handwrought products of these old blacksmith shops. Both in the villages and on the farms, numberless needs developed which could be met only through the use of iron utensils and implements, fashioned at the forge. One of the first needs was for pothooks, from which to hand the old brass and iron kettles and pots in the open fire places, and these were made in the S form, but with untold variations. The pothook, with the wooden handle for lifting the pots from the crane, seems to have come with the crane itself; the earliest settlers having managed comfortably enough with the green lug-pole and a stick for lifting the pots off. . . .

Hardware for the doors and windows was always made in the blacksmith shop; and the splendid old hinges, measuring a yard across the doors, and the "Holy Lord," or "HL," hinges on lighter doors, have a texture which defies the modern imitator.—From "Candle Days," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON.

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A Polish Landscape. From a Woodcut by Tadeusz Ciedevski.

WHILE some Polish artists find their favorite subjects in past ages, in daring deeds and in the romances of Polish history, others look for subjects in the Poland of today, to rural Poland with its open landscape and its quaint rambling villages. All, however, seem to strike a certain wistful note, as if the days did not flow very happily or prosperously for the peasantry whose lot has been thrown there.

Tadeusz Ciedevski's Polish Landscape strikes this note. The lonely cottage, picturesque in its own way, stands alone in the landscape surrounded by no little flower garden and without a single sheltering tree. Above it hangs a lowering sky, heavy with rain. The woodcut is a complete little picture nevertheless, in which the artist has captured the mood of the hour faithfully and in a small compass has succeeded in giving all the esentials of the scene.

Hawthorne's College Friend

Though he was familiar with his classmates and contemporaries at college, and firm and fast friends with a few, like Pierce and Cilley, forming with them the ties that last through all things, he had but one confidant, Horatio Bridge. . . . It is from the latter, who remained through life one of Hawthorne's most serviceable friends, that the account of his college days mainly comes. He especially remembered, besides such matters of fact as have been recounted, their walks and rambles together in the pine woods that stretched about the college unbroken for miles, and by the river with its rafts of spring logs, and over to the little bay sent up by a far-reaching arm of the sea; and he recalled the confidences of Hawthorne in speaking of his hopes of being a writer, in repeating to him verses as they leaned in the moonlight over the railing of the bridge below the falls, listening to the moving waters, and in allowing him some inward glimpses of his solitary life in the brooding time of youth. Bridge . . . praised him, and clapped him, and urged him on, and gave him the best companionship in the world . . . the companionship of being believed in by a friend. Hawthorne did not forget it, and in due time paid the tribute of grateful remembrance in the preface to the volume he dedicated to Bridge, where he recalled his college days and his friend's part in them.

"If anybody is responsible for my being at this day an author, it is yourself. I know not whence your faith came, but while we were lads together at a country college, gathering blueberries in study hours under those tall, academic pines, or watching the great logs as they tumbled along the current of the Androscoggin, . . . two idle lads, in short (as we need not fear to acknowledge now), doing a hundred things that the Faculty never heard of, or else it would have been the worse for us—still, it was your prognostic of your friend's destiny that he was to be a writer of fiction."

The picture is a vignette of the time, and being in the open, too, pleasantly ends the tale of college. On separating, it is pleasant to notice, the friends exchanged keepsakes.—From "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by GEORGE E. WOODBERRY.

Het Goede Groot Maken

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

„O MIJN volk! neem mijne leer ter oore; neig uliedar oor tot de redenen mijns monds." Deze woorden zijn heden even toepasselijk als toen de Psalmdichter de menschen vermaande tot gehoorzaamheid aan Gods wet. Als verander-lijk geloof plaats maakt voor eene nieuwe leerstelling, die de daaraan voorafgaande wederspreekt, moeten de menschen datgene kiezen waaraan zij vertrouwen en opmerkzaamheid kunnen schenken. Het kwaad beweert, dat het immer tegenwoordig is en machtiger dan het goede. Het vergankelijke en onbeduidende laten luidruchtige aanspraken gelden op werkelijkheid en belangrijkheid. Te midden van dit getier van stoffelijk denken, blijven vooruitgang, goedheid en geopenbaarde godsdienst standvastig volharden. De mensch kan evenmin tegenstellingen gelooven als terzelfder tijd zich naar het noorden en het zuiden keeren. In het hedendaagsche Babel van velerlei waangelooven, heeft men naarstig onderscheiden van noode.

Christian Science leert de menschheid alleen datgene als werkelijk aan te nemen wat goed is en aan God ontleend. Dit beteekent niet dat een materialistisch pessimisme vervangen zou moeten worden door een even-zeer materialistisch optimisme, berustend op menschelijke redeneering in den vorm van bijgeloof, astrologie of sterfelijke wilskracht. In den aanvang van Genesis wordt verhaald, dat God alles maakte wat gemaakt is, en dat al wat Hij maakte, goed was. De toepassing van Christian Science houdt het overwinnen in van al wat deze verklaringen in gedachte en getuigenis schijnt te ontkennen. Het strijdperk is het individueel bewustzijn, waarin ieder voortdurend moet beslissen wat hij als werkelijk zal aannemen. Datgene wat Gods alzijn en goedheid zou schijnen te weerspreken, moet ontkend en verworpen worden. Aan datgene wat de eeuwige waarheid van Gods schepping bevestigt en erkent, moet vastgehouden worden, daarover moeten wij uitweiden totdat harmonie bevestigd wordt in ervaring.

Verbazingwekkend als het diegenen schijnen moge, die gelooven dat ziekte, armoede en onvermogen, zoowel als zonde min of meer onveranderbare, uit physieke oorzaken voortkomende toestanden zijn, verkondigt Christian Science der menschheid, dat deze euvelen onwerkelijk en tijdelijk zijn, dat zij de hinderlijke metgezellen zijn van den droom van leven in de stof. Zij zijn de gevolgen van het onderhouden van valsche opvattingen omtrent God, met de daarmee samengaande onjuistheden betreffende 's menschen verhouding tot God. Een recht begrip omtrent God en Zijne verhouding tot Zijne schepping, den mensch, stelt iemand in staat alleen het goede te kennen en aan te nemen.

Zooals een radio datgene ontvangt wat de persoon die haar aanzet, wenscht, het afscheidt van wat verder uitgezonden wordt, en het zoo versterkt dat het hoorbaar wordt, zoo moeten de menschen uitkiezen wat zij als werkelijk en waar aannemen en, al het andere buitensluitend, het goede groot maken, opdat het hun bewustzijn met harmonie moge vervullen. Het alzijn van God, het goede, verschaft eene stevige basis, waarop babbelzucht, onvriendelijke inblazingen, leugens, kwaadspreken, sombere voorgevoelens, oorlogsgeruchten, pestilentie en rampen uitgeworpen kunnen worden, tegelijk met al de walgelijke et cetera's, waarmede het zoogenaamde sterfelijk gemoed het grootsche, voortdurende ontvouwen van het goede voor de menschheid zou verduisteren. Een verheven plicht, die iedereen aan de menschheid verschuldigd is, wordt vervuld door het goede te verkiezen en groot te maken. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science schrijft (Miscellaneous Writings, blz. 115, 116), „Mentale macht gebruikend in de juiste richting alleen, anderen doende wat gij zoudt wenschen dat zij u deden, zal het kwade overwinnen door het goede en uw eigen gevoeligheid voor het kwade vernietigen."

Het kwade is onwerkelijk omdat het geen deel uitmaakt van Gods goede schepping. Al het schijnbare vergrooten ervan zal nooit niets tot iets maken. In het licht van Christelijk wetenschappelijke redeneering, neemt het kwaad betrekkelijk dezelfde plaats in als eene nul in de wiskunde. Zoo lang echter het valsche denkbeeld voortduurt, dat het kwade werkelijk is, zal het de gedachte, die aan dit valsche geloof vasthoudt, in verwarring schijnen te brengen. Het is een feit, dat God Alles is en het kwade niets. Dit te begrijpen verschaft hem, die Christian Science bestudeert, het wapen waarmede hij in zijn bewustzijn plaats kan maken voor de geestelijke blijdschap, gezondheid, heiligheid en bezieling, welke volgen op voortgezette studie en toepassing van de waarheid.

Er zijn vele Bijbelsche verhalen, die ons vertellen hoe zij, die geestelijke visie bezaten, het vergrooten van het kwade betreurden, en Gods volk smeekten alleen God of het goede groot te maken. Jeremia klaagde in zijnen tijd over het groot maken van het kwade. Dawid beweende de schijnbare vermenigvuldiging van zijne vijanden, terwijl hij terzelfder tijd bad, dat des Heeren naam en des Heeren werk voor eeuwig groot gemaakt zouden worden, met danksegging. In zijne waarschuwende woorden ried Elihu Job, eraan te denken het werk van God, dat de menschen aanschouwen, groot te maken. Maleachi voorspelde, dat de landpalen Israëls den Heere groot zouden maken. Deze geïnspireerde profetie gaat heden ten dage in vervulling door diegenen, die in de Heilige Schrift en in Mrs. Eddy's werken het motief gevonden hebben om hun leven in overeenstemming te brengen met het geestelijk goede. Boven de gisting en het rumoer van den hedendaagschen sterfelijken dag-droom uit, doen hunne stemmen de woorden weerklinken van den Psalmdichter: „Maakt den Heere met mij groot, en laat ons Zijnen naam te zamen verhoogen."

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Magnifying Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GIVE ear, O my people, to my law: incline your ears to the words of my mouth." These words are as applicable today as they were when the Psalmist exhorted men to obedience to God's law. As shifting belief gives place to some new doctrine contradicting its predecessor, men must choose that to which they can give credence and attention. Evil claims that it is ever present and more powerful than good. The ephemeral and trivial set up strident claims to reality and importance. Amidst this clamor of material thinking, progress, goodness, and revealed religion steadily persist. Men cannot believe in contraries any more than one can at the same time face north and south. In the modern Babel of many beliefs, they have need of diligent mental selectivity.

Christian Science is teaching mankind to accept as real only that which is good and derived from God. This does not mean that a materialistic pessimism is to be replaced by an equally materialistic optimism resting on human reasoning in the guise of superstition, astrology, or mortal will-power. It is recorded in the beginning of Genesis that God made all that was made, and that all He made was good. The practice of Christian Science involves the overcoming of whatever appears to deny these statements in thought and evidence. The battleground is in individual consciousness, where each one must continually decide what he is going to accept as real. That which would seem to gainsay God's allness and goodness must be denied and rejected. Whatsoever affirms and confirms the everlasting verity of God's creation must be held to and amplified till harmony is established in experience.

Startling as it may appear to those who believe that sickness, poverty, and disability, as well as sin, are more or less unalterable conditions arising from physical causes, Christian Science is proclaiming to humanity that these evils are unreal and temporary; that they are the wearisome accompaniments of the dream that life is in matter. They are the results of entertaining false concepts of God along with accompanying fallacies concerning man's relation to God. A right concept of God and of His relation to His creation, man, enables one to know and accept good only.

As a radio set receives that which the operator desires, segregates it from other radiocasts, and amplifies it to audibility, so men must select what they accept as real and true, and, excluding all else, magnify good in order that it may fill their consciousness with harmony. The allness of God, good, furnishes a solid foundation on which to eliminate gossip, malicious whisperings, lies, evil speaking, gloomy forebodings, rumors of war, pestilence, and calamities, and all the noisome etcetera with which so-called mortal mind would obscure the stately, continuous unfoldment of good for mankind. A high duty each owes to mankind is fulfilled in the selecting and magnifying of good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 115, 116), "Using mental power in the right direction only, doing to others as you would have them do to you, will overcome evil with good, and destroy your own sensitiveness to the power of evil."

Evil is unreal because it is not a part of God's good creation. All its seeming amplification will never make something out of nothing. In the light of Christianly scientific reasoning, evil occupies relatively the same place that zero occupies in mathematics. So long, however, as the false notion persists that evil is real, it will seem to disturb thought which holds to the false belief. The fact is that God is All and evil nothing. Understanding of this equips the student of Christian Science with the weapon whereby he may make room in his consciousness for the spiritual joy, health, holiness, and inspiration which follow continued study and application of the truth.

There are many Scriptural records that tell how those with spiritual vision deplored the amplifying of evil and besought God's people to magnify only God, or good. Jeremiah lamented the magnifying of evil in his time. David bewailed the seeming multiplication of his enemies, while at the same time he prayed that the Lord's name and the Lord's work should be magnified forever, with thanksgiving. In his words of warning, Elihu counseled Job to remember to magnify the work of God which men behold. Malachi foretold the magnifying of the Lord from the borders of Israel. This inspired prophesy is being fulfilled today by those who have found in the Holy Word and in Mrs. Eddy's writings the motivation and inspiration to conform their lives to spiritual good. Above the fret and bustle of the modern mortal daydream, their voices echo these words of the Psalmist: "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, Boston. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Truth." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Caboose Rejoices

After years of travel as a caboose,
I have found peace
For I am at last a home
And all that I have yearned for is mine.
After the rhythm of on-rolling wheels
With regular accents a rail length apart,
Over and over and over again,
Monotonous, interminable, monotonous, interminable,
Over and over and over again,
I have variety—no two hours are alike.
After years of grind and noise,
Of rushing, roaring wheels and shrieking whistles
I have quiet.
After years of continuous moving,
Of rushing over rails in the hot sun,
Of sliding blindly through snow storms
Always tagging after a string of cars,
I am resting beside a quiet stream.

There was never anything lovely
that I could hold and keep;
Even the sparks from the engine
Turned to cinders when I had caught them.
The trees with slim bodies and cool, green leaves
Always whirled away from me,
Or else in the autumn they threw scarlet and saffron confetti
On the wind as I went by;
Now a live oak holds a green parasol over me.
Once birds flew away from me;
Now they nest in my tree and sing to me.
A morning-glory vine clambers over my roof,
Like a girl's blue-flowered scarf thrown carelessly over one shoulder.
In the old days there were miles of yellow sunflowers,
A whole world of rippling gold,
But never one flower for me;
Now I have a window box where petunias bloom.

A man built me some steps
And painted me white instead of the ugly smoked red;
A woman in a pink dress sweeps my floor.
I have white curtains at my windows;
I have a smooth white bed and a rocking-chair,
Four blue cups hang on little brass screws
And there is a painted jar for cookies on my shelf.
A round, gray kitten sleeps on a mat at my door
And I have a baby!
His little blue rompers dance on a line in the sun
While he builds a block house in the middle of my floor.

At night my lamp is lighted,
The woman in the pink dress rocks the baby to sleep
Humming a little tune.
The man reads a paper
And when he opens my stove door to stir my fire
I catch a few bright sparks from their eyes
And draw them up my flue to make new stars in the sky.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Music in the Future

By BASIL MAINE

London

IN A recent presidential address Sir Hamilton Harty had some gloomy things to say about present-day music. Some of his statements represent the opinion of quite a large number of musicians. This, for example: "The bright young people of today seem to deride the great composers upon whom our own tastes were formed, and profess to find pleasure and satisfaction only in certain latter-day music, which to many of the older school is ugly and meaningless." And this: "Historians of the future, looking back on our present age, will note that as our daily life became ever more noisy . . . so our music showed an avoidance of steadiness and leisureliness."

It is possible to sympathize with the pessimism of Sir Hamilton Harty's general outlook, but when he goes as far as to say that, conceivably, music has already attained the highest point it will ever reach, and that nothing greater will ever be said in this language than has already been said, one must challenge his word.

First of all, let us cede this point: No music which has been written according to a system can survive by virtue of its own vitality. The exploitation of atonality by certain composers and of the quarter-tone by others does not imply, as they and their advocates attempt to persuade us, that they have met with a vision. The revolution which has been effected in certain quarters is as coldly theoretical as it is relentless. Tontality has been deprived of its kingship, and a mere negative has been set up in its place.

Clothing and Inspiration

Clearly no music that is worth the name has been born in a ready-made suit. The technique of a Mozart opera, or a Beethoven sonata, or a Schubert song, is the result of a long series of exact measurements, practiced workmanship and careful fittings. In theory this clothing may be of less account than the inspiration which is to be clothed, but in practice we find that the life and movement of the inspiration depend upon the texture and cut of its garments. What has happened in the case of the atonal and quarter-tone composers? They have concentrated upon a new style of garment before ever the inspiration has been brought to life. They have taken pains to count their unhatched masterpieces. They are expecting merely.

This is not to say that they will be disappointed. Indeed, it is more than likely that, through their constant and concentrated application, works will be forthcoming that will demand not only a hearing, but will cause demand for a further hearing, and finally a few will become established as classics of the new era. At first, we shall expect to find atonality (and the rest of the systems) flirting and even effecting a compromise with the harmonic music of later romanticism. And after the house has been set in order, we shall further expect the arrival of composers who have so far absorbed the new methods that they will be able to set their fancy free.

Awaiting a Genius

At any moment during that era there may arise that genius in whom all the effort of the preceding years will culminate and who will at last restore the rightful order of experience and expression. It is possible, of course, that such a man will be recognized and acclaimed by those of his own generation, more especially since the critical faculty of the musical public will have been kept in continual practice by the swift uses of advertisement. But there is no safety in such an assumption; for the very efficiency of publicity methods may defeat this end by insisting upon the increased birth rate of heaven-sent composers.

This, however, is of little account beside the fact that the arrival of the genius is inevitable. For history teaches us that music is a movement, and one that depends not so much upon human agency as upon its own laws. Men are drawn irresistibly into the movement; the power of music enlists them to carry out its laws. That is why the really great composers could never be justly accused of being charlatans. They wrote in spite of themselves. The movement goes on relentlessly and more composers are enlisted than ever before. We complain that too many people write music nowadays; that they have no sense of direction; that they are only making confusion worse confounded. The complaint has no real basis. In spite of the intense activity of contemporary composers, the direction is very clear.

The New Simplicity

It is certain, for example, that we are nearing the end of the phase which can be called Profuse Harmony. That tree has been cultivated to grow so extensively and to throw out so much foliage that every conceivable instrument of the orchestra has been able to lodge under the shadow thereof. The time has come for the tree to be pruned, and with the thinning process, many of the instruments will find themselves out in the cold! That is to say that music will become more simple in its process and incidentally more vocal.

Howbeit, the new simplicity will not be like the old: it will not discard all former experience, but imply that experience with a more direct force. A single sound, that is to say, will signify not only itself, but all the adventures that have brought about its final resolution. Music will be more simply expressed, but musical experience will be more complex than ever before. And since the voice is the most direct and transparent medium for musical expression, it seems that composers of the immediate future will concentrate more and more upon vocal forms. Some will seek to expand the older forms; others will require vocalists to extend their technique in order to accommodate a less obvious kind of expression.

Above all, it is likely that choral music will be reformed. The tendency of late has been to write for voices as if they were instruments. This is not so surprising when we realize that the phase of musical history from which we are now emerging has been mainly an instrumental phase. The expeditions which have been carried out in the harmonic territory have naturally led to endless permutations and combinations of instruments, since harmony and instrumental color are almost identical terms. And whenever a composer of this period has been moved to write a choral work, almost invariably he thinks of his chorus as an orchestra. He requires the basses to hum, the sopranos to cover their mouths with their hands, the tenors to clench their teeth and sing "Ah," the contraltos to whistle, and so on—he wants everything, in fact, but downright singing. This fad for color effects is the result of a complete misunderstanding of the function of choral music, which is, or should be, to effect a synthesis of interdependent voices. Most of the important choral works of the last 25 years have insisted upon the conflict and divergence of the voice-parts. Hearing them, it is impossible to recoguize any clear outline.

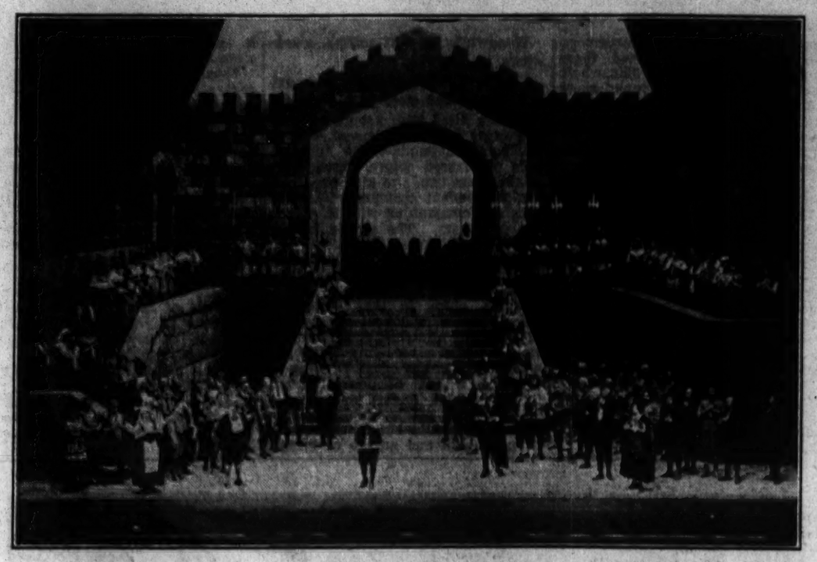
If history does not repeat itself in the literal sense of the term, it can certainly indicate future tendencies; and one of the indications is that choral music is about to assert its individuality and revolt against the impositions of an instrumental style. Vocal parts will run more fluently, and running, will assert their close relationship. Polyphonic music, with a fuller, riper experience, will come again into its own.

The Rights of the Voice

But before this can happen, it will be necessary to discover and banish the pretentious thing that now passes for polyphony. For most of the so-called contrapuntal writing which is practiced by contemporary composers is a sham. It is mere paper currency with no real value whatever. A young composer showing you the score of his new symphony will be careful to point out to you the subtle points of imitation, the crafty little canonic devices, the frugal capacity of his theme. These things will appear plainly enough in the manuscript, but in a performance the chances are that they will escape you, for all that you are forewarned.

For the fact is that polyphony is utterly misunderstood by the majority of contemporary composers. The snippets which serve for their thematic material are visualized rather than auralized, and so long as they make their appearance at the various junctures of the score; it matters not whether these appearances are audibly significant, so to speak. They forget that the letter of polyphonic law proceeded from that which is behind it, and the devices are the merest contingencies of musical experience. For the essence of polyphony is the just relationship of the parts, and from this relationship the music gathers momentum. That relationship need not be fixed by any "table of kindred," but it must be a relationship; that is to say, the parts must have some common denominator which the ear can detect without the assistance of the score. And on the whole, it will be found that the surest way of establishing that relationship is to give the parts a vocal quality; even if they are to be played by instruments, they must be voice-parts. The genius of Bach is found in his application of the methods of polyphonic writing to instruments and to voices used instrumentally. But in doing so, he did not—and, indeed, could not—sever connection with the past. His conceptions were colored by the vocal music of the centuries before him.

The human voice cannot be denied; or, if ever it is denied, the time will surely come when it will assert its rights again with redoubled strength.



The Final Scene of "Fidelio" as Produced by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. Rocco (Alexander Kipnis) Holds the Center of the Stage. Florestan (René Maison) and Leonora (Frida Leider) at the Right.

'Matrimonio Segreto' at Rome

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

IN THE time of the old Costanzi Theater it was thought indispensable to inaugurate every lyric season with an opera of great importance and, above all, of large dimensions. Thus it was that Wagner or Verdi was nearly always chosen for this occasion. It would never have entered the head of an old-time impresario to inaugurate the winter season with an eighteenth-century opera. But here of a sudden is a season that offers as a first production the delightful "Matrimonio Segreto" of Cimarosa. This is not only pleasing as far as the present is concerned, but is at the same time of good augury for the future. For this choice tends to show, in the new management of the Roman theater, a new outlook.

In the whole history of the lyric theater, there have been few successes as resounding as that of the "Matrimonio Segreto." Cimarosa wrote it in Vienna in 1792, when he occupied the post, held previously by Salieri, of Maestro di capella to tht Emperor Leopold II. It is told that Leopold II, on the evening of the first performance, wished immediately to hear the opera over again. And it seems that the encore was granted him, after the generous sovereign had offered all the performers a sumptuous supper. When, the next year, Cimarosa returned to Naples, the "Matrimonio Segreto" had an uninterrupted run of 57 performances.

Retains Vivacity

Even today the work retains an astonishing vivacity and freshness. The faults that it possesses are those of its period and especially of its theatrical technique — repetitions, lengthiness, abuse of recitatives. But in spite of these faults, and in spite of the presence of some conventional elements, the comedy of the old master of Tversa offers an admirable unity of style, in which satirical and poetical elements blend wonderfully. Certainly, it would be an exaggeration to wish to compare Cimarosa to Mozart. Cimarosa has genius on a smaller scale, that never reaches the sublimity of that of the composer of "Don Giovanni."

But it must be added that Cimarosa has no pretensions. He promises nothing that he cannot fulfill. It must also be said that Mozart's influence is totally absent from the music of Cimarosa. This is not a meager compliment, for Cimarosa lived in Vienna during the years 1786 to 1792, and these years were precisely those of Mozart's greatest fame, during which the master of Salzburg was writing the "Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Cosi fan Tutte" and the "Magic Flute." Cimarosa would therefore have been perfectly justified if he had yielded to the brilliance of the Mozartean star. Whereas he managed to remain immune from this influence. That fact powerfully contributes to the possibility of measuring the exact value of the art of Cimarosa.

Just as another fact issues from a hearing of the "Matrimonio Segreto"—that of the indisputable and immediate affiliation that unites Cimarosa and Rossini. One hears it every day stated that Rossini was a musical son of Mozart. But it would be nearer the truth to say that Cimarosa was the master of Rossini. The excellent aria of the father Geronimo in the first act of the "Matrimonio" leads directly, 35 years later, to the air of Don Magnifico in "Cenerentola." It is in pages of this kind and of this worth that one finds the veritable paternity of the "bouffe" style that Rossini inherits from the Italian eighteenth century and that he was able to carry to an epic height.

Production Full of Grace

The awkwardness that is nearly always attached to such performances is that of the difficulty of finding suitable interpreters. Most singers and instrumentalists of today have been molded by the romantic attitude, that is to say by the ideas of the last century (one is beginning, however, to find interpreters with an exclusive twentieth century attitude, but they are still rare). So that, just as it is almost impossible to find a good instrumental performer of Bach or Mozart it is still more difficult to meet a singer who can revive the feeling of the eighteenth century theater. Too many years, tooo many vicissitudes have definitely wiped out even the memory of this comic art made up of virtuosity, "bravura," comedy, aristocracy, finesse, irony and drama hidden under a veneer of nonchalance. So that one must be content with what contemporary art can give us that is good. Happy is he who—like the signatory of these lines—was able to know in his childhood a few last echoes of this wonderful art "bouffe," heard some survivor of that line of great actor-singers, in whom was perpetuated the ideal of the ancient "Commedia del 'arte."

The Opera Reale nevertheless succeeded in giving Cimarosa's masterpiece a production full of grace and pleasure. One must compliment the orchestra and the conductorship of Gino Marinuzzi, who managed to restore to the music of the "Matrimonio" its original lightness and to attenuate all its faults. Care for historical accuracy was pushed as far as the reconstitution of the old "recitative secco," accompanied by the conductor at the harpsichord (it is not without interest to say that the harpsichord that was used for Marinuzzi that night was that of Muzio Clementi, preserved in Rome in a private collection of ancient instruments). Among the singers, one must especially mention Laura Pasini and the young Spaniard, Bidu Saya, who played the rôles of the sisters Carolina and Elisetta exquisitely. The other interpreters were worthy of their task, although not one of them seemed to have the real sense of the "buffo" art of the eighteenth century.

Some New Spanish Compositions

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

OF THE new works by Spanish composers recently performed here, a number may serve to illustrate the strong contrast between two currents or tendencies: the regional and the international. All these works were given by the orchestra of the Palacio de la Musica, whose conductor is José Lassalle. Many of them were conducted by the composers.

The regional tendency was represented by various examples which were typically Valencian in character; José Manuel Izquierdo, the director of the Valencia Symphony Orchestra, conducted these. He is famous for the competitions organized by him to stimulate the practice of band music; but as a conductor of symphonic music, he is very little known.

With regard to music in Valencia, mention should be made of a great artist whose memory is treasured by all: Salvador Giner, who did for Valencian music what Peter Benoit did for Flemish music in Belgium. He was born in 1832 and passed away in 1911. He was the head of the Valencia Conservatorium. His output includes various operas (among which "Sagunto" and "El Soñador"); the oratorio "Judith"; the cantata "La Feria de Valencia"; the symphony "Las Cuatro Estaciones"; two tone poems which have become very popular, and a great number of minor works.

A Traditional Ceremony

One of these tone-poems (whose title, translated from the Valencian dialect, would read "Everybody wet through") was performed under Izquierdo. It describes a local traditional ceremony, a religious procession interrupted by an unexpected downpour of rain: a simple subject, carried out with corresponding simplicity. There is a picturesque array of folk-tunes (to which is added the theme of the royal march, in itself of documentary rather than aesthetic interest) in this composition, to which, considering the time and place of its birth, no small measure of importance should be ascribed, although per se it does not stand on a very high artistic level.

Among the Valencian composers who came, directly or indirectly, under Giner's influence should be named Lopez Chavarri, Espla, Palau, Rodrigo, and Goma, as well as three composers represented in the program under notice: F. Cuesta, J. Moreno Gans, and P. Guzmán.

Cuesta passed away at a very early age. Gans recently took a prize at a state competition. Guzman studied music in Madrid. The works of theirs performed gave no clear idea of their respective individualities; they obviously belong to the formative period of their composers, but are worthy of respect as tokens of genuine activity.

"La Tragedia de Doña Ajada"

The most characteristic work exemplifying the international tendency was "La Tragedia de Doña Ajada" by Mauricio Bacarisse, described by its sub-title as "a farcical and sinister poem, for singers, reciters, magic lantern and orchestra." The orchestra plays the main part in it; indeed without the orchestra the whole thing would fall to pieces.

The music consists mainly of suites, the vocal parts intervening at intervals. It is in three parts, the first of which comprises an Introduction, a Minuetto and an Arietta. The second consists of one number only, entitled: "The day after the show." The third consists of a Nocturne, a Fugue-Scherzo, and a funeral march. This very unconventional combination of numbers is accounted for by the text. In style and orchestral color, the music distinctly reminded me of Stravinsky's. But if Bacarisse has assimilated Stravinsky, it is with so great a skill that there can be no question of childish imitation or slavish copy. He is no tyro blindly following a leader's track, nor a seasoned, wily expert leaning on borrowed devices. He does not deceive himself, nor does he attempt to deceive others. He is a conscious and strong artist, who knows where his goal lies and how to reach it.

This new work, which places him among the best junior composers of Spain, was judged in very conflicting ways and gave rise to heated discussions. Part of the audience applauded warmly, others protested violently. My own impression is that this music is altogether impersonal, from both nationalist and subjective points of view. Moreover, two things would be desirable: first, that it be given in symphonic form pure and simple, purged of the literary and visual elements that encumber it, so that its genuine value (no small one) as music may appear; and second, that the composer should think less of foreign fashions and models, should concentrate more upon himself and speak for himself. For he is one of those Spanish composers who could say fine things, faultlessly expressed.

The American Opera Company

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STUDY, at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., which the members of the American Opera Company began on, is what I should say they ought in all haste to return to. They shook off the restraint of the conservatory too soon anyway, as I believe certain of their teachers thought at the time. They rushed with premature zeal into the world and plunged into professional undertakings before they were technically equipped for them.

One way of speaking, Vladimir Rosing and his associates had too much success when they started out; another, they have received too much praise from critics who want to encourage causes originating at home, and too much approbation from a public that desires to be hospitable to native craftsmanship.

Opera was introduced very early, unless I am mistaken, into the Eastman School curriculum, or was made a subject of special instruction, whichever may be the correct way of speaking. At any rate, the Eastman Theater and the adjoining structure that contains offices, studios, recitation rooms, library and chamber-music auditorium, were not long built when an exhibition performance of "Faust" in English, by students, Frank Waller directing the music, was announced; and I was among those invited to attend. Waller got his start in the coaching and conducting department of the Boston Opera Company, and knew what he was about. He did things in the grand opera style, which is the only one, according to my experience, that people are really interested in; and both he and the performers on the stage did very well indeed.

Certain of the guests of the occasion were called together and asked if they thought it advisable for the "Faust" singers to be organized for giving opera in English on visit round about. Pierre Key, if I recall without mistake, told them that if they should strengthen themselves vocally by the addition of a leading soprano and tenor from outside, they might with some safety go ahead; and my own recommendation was, that they remain where they were and cultivate opera for the benefit of the community of Rochester solely, or mainly. A year or two after that, they came to New York and opened a season with a small repertory, "Faust" being their most important bill. They met commendation from all sides; but they had the support of the Eastman School authorities, I understand, only for the time of that visit. If they kept on, they must go alone, or with what help they could by their own solicitation obtain. Well, Mr. Rosing secured the support of a committee and instituted the American Opera Company as a permanent traveling troupe, with which he has been rehearsing in summer and touring in winter ever since.

The company, lately giving a two-weeks series of presentations here under the Arthur Judson management at the Casino Theater, struck me as being about where it was in the beginning—in a primary state of growth. It may have become well practiced in the trade, but has gone ahead little, I deem, in the art, of opera. Too late, possibly, for answering the ring of the bell and going back to class, the Rosing vocalists must stick together for the consummation of the original plan. Traveler, then, the road!

Risking reproach for commenting unfavorably on stage folk whom, in a moment of enthusiasm, I applauded, I should like to express the conviction I now hold. Opera will best develop in the United States, I believe, by staying right in one chosen place, be that place Rochester, or where you will. Truly enough, it has already attained its greatest triumphs that way. Take for example the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, which is American, even though the members are largely Europeans, singing in Italian, German or French. Metropolitan policy, first and last, has been essentially local, the management giving opera in New York for the public of New York, and permitting but short journeys away in season and tours of no long duration after the regular labors of the winter come to a close.

On the especial point of language, if Mr. Rosing and his followers are going to vaunt themselves on their championship of the vernacular, they must look out for their pronunciation. Their speech must not be a conglomerate of sectional accents, eastern, western and southern, but must be the best type of English in American use.

Not to be unappreciative, "Yolanda of Cyprus," text after the drama of Rice and music by Loomis, is surely a credit to the composer and the interpretation of it an honor to the company generally and to the conductor, Isaac van Grove, particularly.

The Baden-Baden Puppets

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE recent Congress of Marionettes brought to Paris the fine performances of the dolls' theater of Baden-Baden. After having made the conquest of the technicians, these little wooden players wished to undertake that of the Parisian public. Here they are, installed on the stage of the Champs-Elysées, on their tiny "platform," with their considerable company, their shopfuls of scenery and their rich repertory, which ranges from Mozart to Hans Sachs and from Goethe to Lessing, taking in the ballet, the circus and the music-hall as it passes.

It is a delicious genre, that of animating little synthetic personages and enriching them with a crystallization of character unattainable by the living actor. A well-carved and well-handled marionette portrays a definite type. It is what Plato called the peasant-in-himself, the magistrate-in-himself, the soldier, the king, the beggar-in-himself. It descends—particularly in Germany—from the imagery of the Middle Ages, from the wood carving of the cathedrals. It is, for the poet and dramaturgist of fairy lore, the ideal interpreter; for it goes very much further than realism.

But the marionettes have an idiosyncrasy. They want at all costs to play overdeveloped works. They fall into the fault of all virtuosos who abuse the use of "cadenzas." Thus it is that the wooden players, in spite of the accuracy of their gestures and the talent of singers such as Mlle. Ilse Schulz Eisenlohr and MM. Gredinger and Ebert, are not right in including in their repertory works as profoundly anti-scenic as "Bastien et Bastienne." It is a useless tour de force.

Their real triumph is in the isolated "number," which should be short and significant. It is in this genre that the marionette can have genius. Those of Baden-Baden had happy discoveries in widely varied productions. The little xylophonist, the extraordinary Chinese dancers, the great Italian tenor, the Negro dancers, the rolling ball, are full of charming details. The gestures of the artists of the balalaika orchestra are also of remarkable precision and accuracy. There is nothing more amusing than the synchronization of the Kitschi girls and the jazz that accompanies them. But I think the most artistic moment is when a tiny Hindu dancer, gilded and adorned like an idol, does contortions with a delicious suppleness and plays with a snake under a delicate scheme of lighting. By multiplying numbers of this kind the German marionettes would be the joy of all friends of the animated doll.

"Robert le Pirate"

The Châtelet has just given us a production of worth. Without renouncing the habitual elements of its popular success, it has found means singularly to raise the level of fairy-operetta in presenting to us a well constructed and cleverly adapted work with music of excellent workmanship and a first rate cast. It is called "Robert le Pirate," which is, you must admit, a rather unexpected translation of "New Moon."

The book has not the traditional puerility of this kind of music-hall operetta. I do not know the original text, but if Albert Willemetz has respected the broad facts of it, one must congratulate oneself on seeing the history of France as well understood abroad as at home.

The action takes place in 1789 in Louisiana, and recalls certain aspects of the theme of "Monsieur Beaucaire." A French gentleman who dreams of freeing the people from monarchist tyranny has had to leave his country to save his head, and disguises himself by becoming the servant of a rich planter, the father of a beautiful young girl. Pursued by the officers of Louis XVI, he braves, ridicules, mystifies and masters them with that virtuosity that one no longer finds outside the pensioners of MM. Fontanes and Lehmann—Punch belaboring the commissary.

The supposed slave wishes to win the aristocratic girl without revealing to her his noble origin. He succeeds only in wounding her pride and provoking her anger. But, in spite of all, the proud patrician follows his footsteps with singular docility. She relinquishes her fiancé for him and follows him in some dramatic adventures. For the boat that was bearing him to the royal prisons is attacked by pirates and passes into the hands of the prisoner, who has managed to break his irons and save the situation.

A Desert Republic

The new chief founds a republic in a desert island. He dictatorially marries the recalcitrant aristocrat, but she refuses to submit to this domestication. And when, three years later, a French vessel of war approaches the coast, her resistance has not weakened. The king's officer learns with amazement that the republic is proclaimed in France and that his former prisoner deserves the consideration that one owes to precursors. The noble young girl then feels herself touched by republican grace and falls into the arms of the triumphant democrat.

The score, in turns sentimental and heroic, chronicles this historical fantasy. Records had already inscribed it in the memory of the audience, who greeted the essential parts as old friends. Baugé—who has always had a very "Châtelet" stage technique—is perfectly at home in the rôle of Robert. One must praise the grace and charm of Danielle Brégis, and put above par the merits of Janet Flynn, who dances and plays with astonishing good humor and gives all her comrades a valuable lesson in diction and articulation.

The dances are exceptionally successful. Miss Sancie Duncan does wonders with her troup of girls and boys. Never has the stage of the Châtelet known such a choreographic apotheosis. And a success was won by a new instrument, the "Radiotone," whose powerful voice, electrically diffused over the house, mysteriously takes hold of the hearers. Composers must take this newcomer into account. It could profoundly transform their technique. It has, indeed, the quaint charm of the apparatus of radiophonic waves without suffering from their instability and their approximate intonation. A keyboard gives it the precision of an organ, and this new orchestral resource did wonders in melodic music.

The Viennese Tradition

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

TO COMPARE the respective merits of various good orchestras is a fascinating task, but in order to achieve it justly, one must do more than hear each orchestra once, for at any single concert the individuality of the conductor may stand in the foreground too prominently, and it will be impossible to judge the orchestra fairly. And, in a measure, an experienced orchestra is an organized whole, is like one artist, who may be in good shape one day and in bad shape another day, whom a certain style or the music of a certain composer suits better than another, who has his own specialties, strong points and weak points.

On any single occasion, a listener may find that the tone of the strings is particularly beautiful, that a certain clarinet player is remarkably efficient, that the handling of the percussion denotes special expertness, and so forth. But in order to determine the specific character of the orchestra as a whole, it is necessary to hear it often; and, better still, to hear it rehearsing. When an orchestra reads a work for the first time, it is not only the technique and experience of the players that stand revealed, but also their musical intelligence.

I have drawn comparisons between many orchestras, and have come to the conclusion that of all those which I have heard, the Viennese display the greatest musical culture.

The Viennese Ear

In order to prove that I am influenced by no mere local patriotism, let me add that in Germany, for example, better discipline reigns at rehearsals and performances; and that perhaps the players follow the conductor's lead more attentively and willingly. The technique and virtuosity of the leaders is equally good in other first-rate orchestras. But as regards average, ordinary players, one may assert that it is in Vienna that these stand on the highest level.

Schönberg says in his Manual on Harmony: "The whole of a musician's understanding lies in his ear." The Vienna instrumentalists use their ears to good purpose. They hear themselves and hear the other players round them; they understand exactly how great or how small a volume of tone they must contribute to an ensemble, which color they must achieve when continuing a melody begun by another instrument, whether simulitude of contrast is called for by the character of the passages they have to play. They are endowed with enough imagination and versatility to be capable, for instance, of adapting the color of the trombone to that of the flute. Their sense of tone is very highly developed; it embraces not only beauty of tone—depth, fullness and warmth of tone are qualities for which Viennese string-players are famous—but also differentiation in tone-character.

Musical Intelligence

There is another quality, however, which to me is even more significant—the musical intelligence of all these players, the quickness and surety with which they grasp the meaning of musical phrases. Here I use the word "meaning" to convey more than the sentiment-value of music (a value which the Viennese, of all people, most often tend to overemphasize); I mean that their performing is as it should be, that they see the music whole and play accordingly, that their punctuation is accurate in position and duration. They speak music, and speak it intelligently. And the most remarkable point about it all is that whereas these capacities must often be instilled into orchestras, in Vienna, they are, to a degree, inborn in almost every player.

Certain people aver that they are actually inborn, and originate in the mixed origin of the Viennese—a stock in which there are admixtures of other races, and especially of the Czech, the Hungarian and the Italian. It is, they say, the combination of these three musical races with the German that has given rise to the specific Austrian musicality.

Other people, it is true, consider that the main influence is that of Vienna's musical atmosphere, which has attracted many musicians of other countries strongly enough to turn them into Viennese citizens: Beethoven and Brahms, for instance.

A Long Tradition

But my own opinion is that the main influence is that of the long-standing tradition which exercises its action upon the musical qualities of the Viennese. From the middle of the eighteenth century onward, starting with Gluck, it was in Vienna that the greatest masters worked; there that Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Johann Strauss, Brahms, Bruckner, Mahler composed, performed and taught music. And something of this must have remained, for the living example is of all the most efficacious. The memory and teaching of Mahler are influencing Viennese orchestras strongly. He was a relentless enemy of all traditions, and would have been appalled to think that he himself had established one. In point of fact, however, the Viennese orchestras alone know how Mahler's symphonies should be played. Other orchestras have to be instructed in this matter.

The Viennese tradition is being continued by Arnold Schönberg, who upholds it not only in his compositions but also—and mainly—by his musical activities. His way of performing Bach and Beethoven is, I think, the only way in which the music of these masters can be played today: without excess of pathos, without extravagant sentiment, and giving due prominence to the essential thing, the structure of the musical form, which with him stands out clearly and sharply chiseled For nowadays we stand in need of a fresh interpretation of the old music, one that will correspond better to our outlook than the earlier interpretation, intent on emphasizing chiefly the expression of feelings. And, in my opinion, it is Schönberg who has discovered this new way which we needed. I shall deal with this point in a further article.

India and the Cinema

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—In 1927, 155 films were originated in India, of which 47 were made in Burma. In India proper illiteracy, the multiplicity of languages, provincial differences of culture, and the gulf that lies between certain religions are real obstacles, but film versions of well-known tales of Hindu mythology and religion have been successful.

The great epic of the Mahabharata, the story of Rama and Sita; the adventures of Krishna or the stories of the saints have long been recounted from town to village by bards, as well as certain stock love tales like that of Leila and Majnun. It has been found that films on these subjects command large audiences, and the Indian sun makes photography easy, except in the months of the monsoon rains.

It has been found that Anglo-Indian girls are able to mime the gait and postures of Indian women, and to play parts with real skill, and with the success of this class has come the temptation of Indian graduates to follow in their footsteps. The standard on the whole is low, technique is bad, the films are long-winded and lacking in dramatic appeal. Nevertheless there has grown up in India an industry which is self-supported.

Already 179 films have been made by the publicity department of the Railway Board, and been shown to 1,500,000 people. This movement is bound to be a definite help in the enlightenment of the Nation.

Children's Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The Edinburgh Children's Theater, hitherto known as the "Choth," is likely to become permanent. Alastair Sim, the director and producer, has decided to provide permanent premises—a small theater with an auditorium to hold about 1000 people, and a well-equipped stage.

It is proposed that the little theater should be used for two or three short seasons of the Children's Theater and should be available during the remainder of the year for amateur organizations. Many well-known people have promised their support, among them Lady Keeble (Lillah McCarthy), Sybil Thorndike, Mrs. Tobias Matthay, Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, Prof. Donald Tovey, Gordon Bottomley, and Sir Frank Benson.

Gordon Bottomley says there is no better education in the power of form and color, beautiful sound and organized movement than can be found in playing at drama under an enlightened artist's guidance.

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THE VOICE OF INSPIRATION

Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Second Thoughts on Italian Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

NOW that the Exhibition of Italian Art has been officially opened at Burlington House, and after pushing our way through a mob of people round the galleries not once but repeatedly, we begin to wonder whether these huge art exhibitions are altogether so pleasurable as they seem in anticipation. It seems the height of ingratitude to reproach Italy for having sent us too many pictures—about 300 in all, or half the exhibition—but the fact is that it is too much to see in a day 600 pictures, even were they all masterpieces. And many of the exhibits, it must be admitted, are of archæological and historical rather than of pure æsthetic interest.

That many of the pictures have been hung rather high is no disadvantage, because with the crowds of people that are coming in, these are the only works those at the back will be able to see. But some of the backgrounds are really distressing, particularly the dirty maroon in the big Gallery III, which sadly mars our enjoyment of the delicate hues in Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" the supreme treasure of the exhibition.

Again, to the general public searching for things of beauty rather than material for scholarly controversies, there is liable to be a certain monotony in the multitude of religious subjects and portraits and the paucity of landscapes. Since the exhibition is to remain open till Saturday, March 8, it may prove helpful to some readers to indicate briefly a few paintings which are best worth attention on a first visit.

Forerunners of Renaissance

In Gallery I these are the exquisite little triptych (No. 1) by Duccio of Siena (1260-1339), lent by King George V from Buckingham Palace, and the set of four small panels (No. 52) by Simone Martini (1280-1344) from Antwerp. The fourth Martini panel of the "Annunciation" shows in the seated figure a passage of lapis-lazuli blue of unsurpassed freshness and beauty. It is indeed a gem of blue fire against a gold background, but all the works here mentioned are perfect examples of the taste and craftsmanship of two artists who laid the foundations of the Renaissance in painting. Indeed Martini, who worked afterwards at Avignon, set an example not only to Italy but also to the French Primitives. There is nothing else of quite the same quality in this first room, but for perfection of condition and workmanshin the next best are Sassetta's miniature-like "Journey of the Magi" (64) lent by F. Maitland Griggs of New York, and the "Two Scenes from the Life of S. Bernardino" (63) by another fifteenth century Sienese master, Neroccio di Bartolomo, from the Town Hall, Siena.

We might have a glance also at the reputed Giotto, "St. Stephen" (12), but early Florentine art is far more strongly represented in Gallery II. Here are two more admirable gems from Buckingham Palace, "The Simon Magus" (80) by Benozzo Gozzoli (1405-1485), and Fra Angelico's "Madonna" (87), both acquired by the prescience of Prince Albert in early Victorian days. Opposite these hang two lovely Botticelli's, "the Poldo-Pezzoli "Madonna" (120), and Prince Pallavicini's marvelous "La Derelitta" (117). This unique work, showing a girl with her face buried in her hands, crouching on steps before a closed door, is like nothing else by the master. Perhaps it is only an underpainting, never finished, for it is very simple and restrained in color, but as it is, it is perfect. Just under it hangs another marvel, the profile "Portrait of a Lady" (119) from the Poldi Pezzoli collection, Milan, most familiar to all visitors because it is the work illustrated on all official "posters" of the exhibition. In the catalogue it is attributed to Antonio Pollajuolo (1426-1498); formerly it was given to Piero della Francesca, and Bode gave it to Domenico Veneziano. Another portrait in profile (No. 122) from the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, generally accepted as by Veneziano, affords opportunity for comparison. Personally I do not think this comparison supports Dr. Bode's attribution, and an increasing number of connoisseurs are coming round to Mr. Berenson's idea that the Poldi-Pezzoli portrait is by Verrochio. This seems most likely, but it is a lovely painting, whoever the author.

In the big Gallery III Botticelli's "Birth of Venus" deservedly obtains the place of honor, and nothing at long range can challenge its supremacy save, in a very different style, Titian's "Cornaro Family" (168), from the National Gallery. Incidentally, this is by far the finest Titian in the exhibition. Many others will be disappointing to those who, dazzled by his name, have failed as yet to realize the extreme inequality of his work.

The loveliest Venetian pictures here, indeed the best of all after the Botticellis, are the two Giorgiones, "The Tempest" (156), belonging to Prince Giovanelli, and the "Portrait of a Man" (Antonio Procardo?), from Budapest. These are two supremely perfect paintings. There is one very good Raphael, "Portrait of Angelo Doni" (159), from the Pitti, and several indifferent or doubtful examples. Returning from these to the Botticellis, we must not allow our admiration for his "Venus" to hinder our studying his "Calumny of Apelles" (141), which hangs alongside. A small Mantegna, "St. George" (147), and a very large Tiepolo, "The Finding of Moses" (178), are two of the best of the remaining pictures here.

Painters of Ferrara

Gallery IV, largely devoted to the severe painters of Ferrara, contains a marvelously brilliant little Crivelli (201), belonging to Jules Bache of New York. Here also is the lovely Piero di Cosimo, "Hylas and the Nymphs" (235), lent by Sir Joseph Duveer. The most attractive things in Gallery V are the group of paintings by Giovanni Bellini (279-282), Antonello da Messina's "Man Crowned with Laurels" (278) and "Lucrezia Crivelli" (323) by Ambrogio da Predis.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Tintoretto, "Portrait of a Moor" (335)—he might be the original Othello—is the first and one of the best things in Gallery VI. For a small but still more characteristic Tintoretto of the finest quality see "The Body of St. Mark Transported From Alexandria" (391), a typical Renaissance architectural scene with the rainstorm magically suggested by a few sweeps of white from a curling paint brush. The next two galleries are devoted to drawings, and the studies here by Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo are alone worth more than a day's study. Let us reserve them for a later visit, and passing quickly through the Guido Renis and Caraccis in Gallery X, and our first visit with a survey in the architectural room of the series of works by Tiepolo, Canaletto and Guardi. Practically every one of them is beautiful, but special attention may be directed to Canaletto's "Murano" (790), Guardi's "Rio dei Mendicanti" (810), and "Venetian Gala Concert" (807), and Tiepolo's "Venice, Queen of the Sea" (791), from the Ducal Palace itself.

Already I have mentioned more than enough to occupy a visitor one morning and afternoon, but on his way out he might be allowed one peep into the Central Hall to see the three statues of "David" by Donatello, Verrocchio and Michelangelo.

Changing Japanese Drama

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Theatrical styles in Japan are changing and the prevailing economic depression has not made it easier for theater managers to adjust themselves to the change. This fact was brought sharply to the attention of Tokyo residents recently by the announcement that the Imperial Theater is in financial difficulties.

The playhouse is to be turned over on a 10-year lease to the Shochiku Theatrical Company. This organization is a subsidiary of the largest motion picture concern in Japan and controls dozens of theaters throughout the Empire. It is understood that future entertainments will be on a less ambitious plane than in the past and that admissions will be lowered.

Houses playing old-style Japanese drama, known as Kabuki, have all recently reduced their prices. Many of the silent cinemas have done the same. Only those with sound equipment, which report 60 per cent greater business than during the corresponding 1928 period, are maintaining their former scales.

Influenced by their novelists, who are turning away from the heroics of former days, the Jaanese appear to be insisting upon life rather than romance in the theater. There has been a tendency, even in Kabuki dramas in ancient and conventional settings, to give the characters real problems to face.

Philadelphia Art Club Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The work of many prominent American painters is included in this year's annual exhibition of oils at the Art Club. It is a showing that impresses one with its strength.

Comparisons are rendered fecund by the appearance of head and figure compositions by such noted Americans as Robert Henri, Randall Davey, George Luks, John Carroll and Leon Kroll. Henri, whose work is seen in an Art Club annual for the last time, is revealed through "Play Boy" as an artist of buoyant life convictions rather than as a maker of patterns or of commentaries upon life. His work is vivacious, wholesome and direct, a painter's art free from literary as well as from phychological innuendoes.

Randall Davey paints a morose child, playing red hair against light blue ribbon and dark background, olive-green dress against whitish collar and cuffs. In the Henri study the life interest is uppermost, while in the Davey canvas one feels that the paint message is dominant.

"Eleanor" by George Luks, again offers a different viewpoint. Its inference is satiric, given form not so much in the mood of a child in masquerade costume as in that of a man's somewhat bitter reaction to human life. It is vivid art, but art with a sting in it.

Then comes John Carroll with a sketch head of a young girl, holding with Henri, Luks, Davey and Kroll in simplicity of handling, but developing through pigmentation and characterization the modernist interest. Sheer sophistication, on the other hand, shine through the simplicity of Leon Kroll's head of a woman.

Various Approaches

Yet in these various approaches to similar subject matter the modern artists have something to say, and, on the whole, express themselves here with force and directness.

John Sloan's sketch of New York streets, signs, skyscrapers and arctic-flapping humanity caught in the atmospheric effects of a driving snow storm is distinctly American in flavor, with a good-natured grin for the modern comedy of manners.

The Art Club's gold medal was awarded to Carroll S. Tyson Jr. for "Ellsworth," a landscape that savors of the French Impressionists, while honorable mention was granted Gifford Beal for his active composition, "Circus."

Two of the Landscapes

In the field of the landscape, variety also reigns. Yarnall Abbott's "The Harbor" holds dramatic power and wealth of imagination in its presentation of yellow water and yellow sky separated by the dark rolling silhouettes of rounded and bronzed hills, a tower caught in relief accent atop the curve of a hill, while the red façade of a fisherman's shack holds interest in the lower foreground. Entirely different in effect is Daniel Garber's delicate landscape of light-filled spaces, against which flickering leaves falling gracefully on trailing tree limbs stand out in dark green silhouette.

Among the distinctive works shown are the subtle and delicate compositions of women and interiors by Friseke, Ross Moffett's dramatic "The Wreck" and two experiments in lighting and color effects—"Between Two Houses" and "White House, Mauayunk," by Francis Speight. D. G.

German Machine Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Land Dredger 1010" is one of the most interesting and stimulating new German silent films recently produced. It is the first film directed and composed by Carl Ludwig Achaz Duisberg. The theme is the advancing machine civilization in relation to the old rural civilization.

The machine the center of the picture, and the hero of the story, represented as prodiving more work and more bread for the workers than the agricultural land which it tends to destroy.

Like the Russians Duisberg uses real life as a background to develop this controversial theme. Most of the machine scenes were taken in the Leuna Works near Leipzig in middle Germany. The conflict in this picture is not between classes, not between capital and labor, not between the masters and the men, but between the factory owners and the owners of land.

A young engineer, inventor of this particular dredger, stands in the center. Three women surround him: his co-worker, the clear-headed, modern Olga; his bride Camilla, owner of a lovely estate, and his mother, a stern owner of a fine old windmill. Through the discovery of brown coal in the neighborhood, both the estate and the windmill fall under the weight of the machine, which finally conquers these heritages of an older culture and a simpler way of living.

Fine natural landscapes were contrasted with real factories. The German landscape, with its familiar trees and lakes, is a beautiful opponent of the also beautiful machinery. But nature has a deeper beauty than the other, which is merely beauty of form and line.

Several new silent German films have been recently presented in Berlin. "Andreas Hofer" is a historical film dealing with the Tyrolean patriot who fought a losing struggle against the Bavarians. Although this is a sincere attempt to dramatize an interesting portion of national history, it has a picture-book quality, and cannot be seriously considered as a work of art.

"Silver Condor Over Fireland" records a trip to the extreme south of South America, taking one into unexplored regions. "Piz Palu" was taken this year in the Swiss Alps, recording vivid and splendid snow scenes. Although nature and the mountains really play the leading rôles, there is a human drama in which four persons, including the German aviator, Udet, take part.

"The Welsh Maid," by Olive Bigelow.

Olive Bigelow's Paintings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

PAINTINGS by Olive Bigelow (Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Pell), are on view at the Junior League of the City of New York, 221 E. Seventy-first Street, until Feb. 15. There are portraits and genres, landscapes, pastels and water colors, all instinct with a freshness of vision and variety of expression that convey marked pleasure to every gallery visitor. In addition to veracity of likeness, which a satisfactory portrait must needs have, Olive Bigelow's interpretations of character have that plus element, pictorial charm, that makes them universally appealing.

Thus "The Welsh Maid," reproduced on this page, is at once a portrait and a decoration, with its sheer zest of color in the monumental chimney-pot hat with its cascade of red drapery and its glimpse of Welsh countryside. "A Russian-American Madonna" is a happy example of decorative portraiture, with a mother garbed in a gayly embroidered Russian gown and a draped headdress, holding an infant so alive as to seem almost in flight, like one of Rubens's cupids. The child's face is alight, as if in response to the sudden song of a bird above. Behind the figures is a patterning of leaves like a spreading crown, and in the lower left corner are three lily blossoms.

Radiant are the faces in this picture, as they often are in Olive Bigelow's portraits of women and children. One cannot but wonder if this brightness and zest are not in a degree a reflection of the artist's own nature, for truly nothing can be done that is not in some measure an expression of the doer. This inner glow made visible is to be seen in the group portrait, "Mrs. Adams and Her Children." This canvas, temporarily withheld from showing because the faces are not yet completely finished, should be added to the exhibition before it closes, as it is one of Olive Bigelow's most ambitious compositions. With its four principal figures, it proves the artist's authority, for the difficulty of carrying off a canvas of this sort multiplies with the addition of every figure. Unity of effect is comparatively easy to achieve with a single subject.

The portrait of Princess Anna Ilieanska has such piquancy and spontaneity that one is not astonished to learn that it was done in two sittings. Though broadly brushed in, the effect is one of delicacy because of the precision and sensitiveness of the strokes. This picture was awarded a Mention Honorable at the Salon Artistes Français. "Contentment," a portrait of the Hon. Herbert C. Pell and his dog Yankee, has the ruggedness of effect in its rendition of the gentleman's greatcoat and the large, bold characterization to suit the forceful and genial masculinity of the subject.

"The Sportsman," in his flaming red coat and the ruddy face of a sturdy out-of-doors man, makes one think of that great period in portraiture in England when Romney, Raeburn and Gainsborough flourished. Often this thought recurs to one in looking at these pictures, with their achievement of beauty for its own sake as well as for the sake of the subject portrayed.

In another vein is the touch of allegory in the painting "It Were Better for Him," pictorializing of Jesus' warning to those who treat children inhumanely, with its minor panels showing a father whipping an infant and the same wretched person with a millstone hanged about his neck, and on his way into the depth of the sea. The main picture depicts a child running from his father, who has a stick, to the Nazarene for protection. Hovering above the father is a winged imp, with horns and spear, a touch of medieval naïveté that lends a completing touch to the composition. Prominent against a pastoral blue landscape is the white-clad figure of Jesus, his dazzling red cape swirling in the breeze.

The full power of Olive Bigelow as a painter of character is to be seen in the smashing big portrait "The Belgian Chauffeur." Her response to radiance is again seen in the pastel portrait of Miss May Grosvenor, and in the dual portrait, "Mildred and Nicolas." The touches of humor that creep into her water-color illustrations are to be seen in full flavor in "Bailey's Beach," a gay bit of summer afternoon anecdotage in Newport, with the spottings of figures and beach parasols like notations for a fantasia, and the wreath of gulls and the angle of an airplane conspiring to evoke a circuit of interest that keeps the whole a well-ordered composition. It is a picture to make one chuckle, just as one smiles over the quieter fun and warmer sentiment of "Danube Canal," a winter scene in Vienna, with a whole cross section of the city making holiday. E. C. S.

The English Theater in 1929

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE professional dramatic critic who winds up his year's work with a review and a confession that, of the many, many plays he has seen only very few turn up in remembrance, always has to contend with an unpleasant possibility. People may say to him: "You say that you have forgotten most of the plays you saw, and yet, as I run through your collection (if it is filed and kept, which is very unlikely, J. T. G.) I find that you have praised a score or two when they were first performed. How is this oblivion to be accounted for? Was your praise merely "put on," or was it deliberately dishonest? For, if you praised conscientiously, you would at least have remembered them in substance!"

To which soft impeachment I would reply: "Plays are like persons. You meet many in the course of a twelvemonth, and many of them may deserve remembering—but they are not remembered. If it were possible to enumerate the passing army you would find that only very distinct personalities crop up in the revision—personalities so far above the average that, at random and without effort, they stand out as the visible stars in the firmament."

So this must be my defense when I say, as I consider the London drama of 1929, that of 150 (odd) new plays I have seen, there are just a baker's dozen of which I could now give a reasoned, critical account from memory. This does not imply that all those remaining should go into limbo, nor that a fair number of them did not deserve all the nice things I said of them. It simply means that the plays which have faded from my memory were pleasing people of fleeting acquaintance, and that those which are firmly embedded in my mind are distinctive personalities that, in the world of the theater make history as, say, our Chancellor, Mr. Snowden, did at The Hague.

Harvest of 1929

To come to grips with my subject. Here is the dozen that I would hall-mark as the harvest of 1929:

"Journey's End," by R. C. Sherriff; "The Apple Cart," by G. Bernard Shaw; "Bitter Sweet," by Noel Coward; "The Silver Tassie," by Sean O'Casey; "Jew Süss," by Ashley Dukes; "The First Mrs. Fraser," by St. John Ervine; "Rope," by Patrick Hamilton; "Keepers of Youth," by Arnold Ridley; "The Berg," by Ernest Raymond; "The Matriarch," by G. B. Stern; "People Like Us," by Frank Vosper; "Canaries Sometimes Sing," by Frederick Lonsdale; "The Sacred Flame," by Somerset Maugham.

On the whole my list requires no further comments. In each case the merits have been duly recorded and analyzed after the premières. But, lest some of my selections compel a query, let me state why I included "Jew Süss," "The Berg" and "The Matriarch" in this survey of epoch-making work. "Jew Süss," because it was a brilliant tour de force achieved by Ashley Dukes when the author, Leon Feuchtwanger, had to admit that he had failed in the gigantic task of dramatizing his famous novel, and hence, although Mr. Dukes's adaptation, according to his own words, is but an episodic transcription of the book, it gave Matheson Lang an opportunity to plasticize the character of the novel on the stage.

"The Berg" I include because this play, which was as esoterically impressive as "Outward Bound," was spoilt by production and not as well acted as it might have been. Its perusal in book form confirmed its qualities as a work of style and thought, and there is some bittersweet gladness in the reflection that, where the theater failed, the film lived up to the ideals of the author. Finally, I singled out "The Matriarch" because the magnificent acting of Mrs. Patrick Campbell overshadowed all the defects of the play which led one of our most profound novelists on to the stage and indicated that with practiec Miss G. B. Stern is destined to take rank as a dramatist.

Now let us consider other features of 1929.

First and foremost, the almost unparalleled vogue of English plays on the Continent. In Berlin alone 29 English plays were produced—11 of them Shakespeare's. In Vienna, in Holland and Belgium, in Warsaw (where G. Bernard Shaw's great work, "The Apple Cart," was first produced), in Prague, in every capital of Europe, even in Paris, where British drama is no longer a negligible quantity, the cry is: Still they come. And at this juncture it is curious to note that plays which have failed, or been half-successes in London, have taken Berlin by storm—a weird substantiation of the old adage that none is a prophet in his own country, as Jerome K. Jerome said when he learned that "Fanny and the Servant Question," which failed to please London, achieved (from his point of view) posthumous glory in America and Germany.

Other Happy Features

Other happy features of 1929 were:

That an attempt to revive the théâtre de la terreur—commonly called Grand Guignol—came a cropper is a healthy sign of the times.

The revival of the village-drama, stimulated by the British Drama League. The vitality and propaganda of local repertory theaters—gradually spreading over all the big cities of the provinces. The activities of the Arts Theater, which has now become the center of "trials" of new plays, censored and uncensored, where Frank Vosper's remarkable "People Like Us" saw the light and enjoyed an unprecedented run, and where the Cosmopolitan Theater—foreign plays manned by English actors—gave successful performances in French and German.

To speak at length of English actors in this review would lead me too far. But I would repeat again and again that, despite the people who always extol the past to the detriment of the present, in my opinion English acting is second to none in the world and that the younger generation is richer in promise than ever before If—without prejudice—I could recall the finest individual performances I have seen in 1929, I would name Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Matriarch"; John Gielgud's Richard II; Dennis Neilson-Terry's Tokeramo in "Typhoon"; Marie Ney's tragic heroine in "People Like Us"; Cedric Hardwicke's King in "The Apple Cart"; Marie Tempest and Henry Ainley in "The First Mrs. Fraser." Indelible creations, one and all.

Apart from the above record of the drama, two features of the year should be duly chronicled. First, the rehabilitation of the pantomime. Next—at any rate in London—the increasing popularity of the variety-entertainment—although one of the oldest houses, the Alhambra, has been absorbed by the cinema. The pantomime has made a triumphant reentry at Drury Lane. A capital entertainment; a glorious show, and plenty of fun with—an innovation—a tabloided harlequinade interwoven in the fairy-tale of "The Sleeping Beauty." This is certainly an improvement, for in the old days the harlequinade had become the lame duck fluttering while most people were getting ready to go home.

In the music hall we observe, above all, two peculiar drifts—the perfection of acrobacy and the increase of dancing in all its forms—especially by "troupes" of girls whose teamwork is remarkable for its symmetry, unison and grace. On the other hand, there is a certain dearth of comedians and a distinct decline in the sketches, a genre, which soon after the war attracted many skilled pens. I cannot, after many recent visits to the halls, recall a single variety sketch which was remarkable for wit and inventiveness and, generally, it would seem that there is no use for any one-act play of a dramatic nature. Yet the one exception, Barrie's "Half an Hour," at the Coliseum, was a great success and indicated that the public is more accessible to work of merit than to rubbish which merely depends on a name and the Trojan labor of the stars. It would be a good thing if some enterprising manager were to pay attention to the programs.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MERCUR AND G. M. LOTT IN FINAL

To Battle for the Canadian Indoor Tennis Singles Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, winner of the title on two previous occasions, and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., on Friday qualified for the final for the Canadian indoor tennis singles title, while Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., will meet Emmett J. Pare of Dayton, O., and Clifford B. Marsh of Buffalo, for the doubles titles.

In the singles the two semifinals were all United States affairs, Lott defeating Herbert L. Bowman of New York in four sets, losing the first, while Mercur defeated his doubles partner, Hall, the defending champion in straight sets.

In the third round doubles Lott and Sheldon of New York were eliminated by a local pair, D. P. Hatch and J. W. Brown, in straight sets, but the winners were eliminated in the semifinal round by Pare and Marsh. Another Canadian pair lost in the other semifinal when C. W. Leslie and D. R. Morrice were beaten by Mercur and Hall.

Mercur gave a brilliant display in turning back Hall's effort to win his second successive title. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 9—7.

DOUPLES—Third Round

D. P. Hatch and J. W. Brown, Montreal, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and James Sheldon, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Emmett J. Pare, Dayton, O., and Clifford B. Marsh, Buffalo, defeated D. P. Hatch and G. W. Brown, Montreal, 9—7, 6—2, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated C. W. Leslie and D. R. Morrice, Montreal, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

OREGON IS DEFEATED BY WASHINGTON FIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—The Pacific Coast champion five from the University of Washington defeated University of Oregon here Friday night, in a game in which superior shooting ability made it rather one-sided. Oregon held the lead for a short time at the start but Washington soon overtook them and at half-time led 23 to 12.

The game was ragged throughout, with few interesting moments. Neither team played a very high class of basketball.

Harold W. McClary '30, of Washington, was high point man of the game with 14 points. W. H. Keenan '32, with six points, was high scorer for Oregon. The summary:

WASHINGTON		OREGON
Swanson, Nelson, lf		
	rg, Chastain, Horner, Stevens	
Perry, Gritsch, rf		
	lg, Fletcher, Levoff, Hanley	
McClary, Rutherford, c		
	c, Eberhart, Dickson	
Peterson, Jaloff, lg	rg, Hughes, Calkins	
Cairney, West, Schlicting, rg		
	lf, Keenan, Dolp, Rubenstein	

Score—University of Washington 37, University of Oregon 23. Goals from floor—McClary 5, Perry 2, Swanson 2, Gritsch, Cairney, Rutherford, Schlicting for Washington; Keenan 2, Hughes, Dickson, Calkins, Fletcher, Levoff, Stevens for Oregon. Goals from foul—McClary 4, Swanson 3, Perry, Jaloff, Cairney, Rutherford for Washington; Keenan 2, Hughes 2, Dickson 2, Horner for Oregon. Referee—Ralph Coleman. Umpire—Roy French.

PICK-UPS

M. B. KELLY for nine years manager of the Spartanburg (S. C.) baseball team in th. South Atlantic League, has been appointed head coach of the Chicago White Sox. Kelly is a very close friend of Owen J. Bush, manager of the Sox, and played baseball with him on the sand lots of Indianapolis.

Daniel Boone, playing manager of the High Point Club, who took part in 140 games last year, led the Piedmont League in batting for the second consecutive year, this time with a mark of .372. Jack Turner of Greensboro was the most efficient pitcher with 25 victories and 9 defeats.

It is noticeable that the batting leaders in both major leagues last season at one time were cast-offs from the opposite circuits in which they are now playing. L. A. Fonseca, now at the top of the American League batters, spent five years in the National League with the Cincinnati Reds; while F. J. O'Doul, leader of all National Leaguers, was the property of the New York Yankees for three years, and the Boston Red Sox for one.

The veteran pitcher, Grover Cleveland Alexander, whom the Philadelphia National League Club recently secured from the St. Louis Cardinals, is the first one to sign a Phillie contract for 1930. He also sent along with the document a short note to President William F. Baker, saying that he was very glad to return to his home city and would report in good condition. He also stated that he would help the young boxmen as much as possible, showing them many of the tricks that he has accumulated in his long career in the majors.

The annual meeting of the International League, which was to be held in New York on Jan. 20, has been postponed to Feb. 3.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus (O.) American Association Club, Joseph F. Carr was re-elected to act as president during 1930.

The Scottdale Club of the Middle Atlantic League will remain as a farm for the St. Louis Cardinals, according to an announcement made by the Scotties' ownership. A meeting was held last week, at which the minor league organization accepted the terms of the Cardinals.

Joseph A. Dugan, veteran infielder, formerly with the Philadelphia, Boston and New York American League clubs and the Boston National League team, seems to be having a hard time getting located for 1930. He has tried several major organizations, but to no avail as most of the clubs are looking for young talent and the veterans are given the back seat. Dugan, however, has been visiting several minor league clubs lately and may be given a managerial post before the start of the season.

The Boston Red Sox have given out their club roster for 1930, which includes 28 players who will take the trip South. The list includes 18 pitchers, 5 catchers, 9 infielders and 6 outfielders. Of the 38 listed, 16 of the players will be new to the Boston fans.

BOWSER TO COACH BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—Charles W. Bowser, assistant football coach at the University of Pittsburgh, has been named head football coach at Bowdoin College for next year. President Kenneth C. M. Sills announced the appointment at a meeting of the football squad. Bowser's contract is for one year and he will be on a full-time basis.

BY-PLAYS

Hockey on the Wrong Road

IT IS not always advisable to question the methods employed in a professional sport when that sport is showing increasing prosperity every day, but the National Hockey League seems to be advancing along a road from which it will eventually have to retrace its steps. This refers to the recent increasing of the player limit to 15.

It was supposed that the reason for this increase was to be found in the need of speeding up the play, due to the new rules. Frequent substitutions have certainly made the new rules produce hockey of a much faster nature than ever before, but is it not getting to be too fast? Another question is, "How many of the present clubs are going to be able to maintain 15 high-salaried players or even get 15 of the ability needed?"

The National Hockey League would seem to have had enough experience by now to avoid pitfalls. It also has the experience of professional baseball in the United States to profit by. Have the promoters of the National Hockey League noticed that baseball reduced the number of players per club for the benefit of all?

All questions regarding hockey require study, but this increased player limit looks like a proposition hurriedly rushed through for the benefit of some particular clubs. Based on the showing of the Boston Bruins to date, they are unquestionably the best club, and these Bruins are playing with 13 men. Supposing they should add two more high-grade players?

The most noticeable harm of this rule is evidenced in the cases of Pittsburgh, Ottawa, and New York Americans. They have numerous players, but not of the grade needed, and they cannot get them on short notice. Cut the player limit down, ease up on the terrific speed of the game and widen the nets, if necessary; this would seem to be the best move.

* * *

Its First Real Challenge

Now that Prof. R. W. Aigler of the faculty athletic committee for the University of Michigan, in his formal annual report, challenges two of the statements relating to Michigan athletics, as made in the famous Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, it will be interesting to see if any of the other colleges which were criticized in the bulletin will take issue with it.

Professor Aigler cites the statement in the report that Michigan had subsidized athletes in the guise of "writers." He asserts the "investigation" found only one writer on athletic teams at Michigan, and he wrote in only his senior year, and it was not then contrary to the Conference code. And the Michigan athletic officials were not shown to have had any connection with his writing activity either as agents or assistants.

If these indictments against the report are sustained, it would seem as if the Carnegie investigators had generalized from a small number of particulars instead of a large number, and thus minimized the value of the deductions made. There is little doubt but what there are a number of colleges which have permitted their athletics to be conducted in a very unsatisfactory way; but there are many persons who believe that some of the criticism was not warranted. It would seem as if the bulletin would have done better had it eliminated the names of the colleges as well as those of the athletes in question.

* * *

Real "Athletics for All" at Harvard

Athletics for all may be only a byword in most of the big schools and colleges of the United States; but that cannot be said to be the case at Harvard University. Ever since William J. Bingham '16 has been athletic director at the Cambridge university, he has worked with that end in view, and, to those who know Mr. Bingham, it is not at all surprising to learn that great strides have been made along this line. Adolph W. Samborski '25, Director of Intramural Athletics, has been a great help in the work, and a big winter program in 10 branches is being participated in by some 1500 students. There is little or no publicity attending these competitions, and those taking part are doing so more for the pleasure they derive than anything else. The competitions are open to any student in the university who has never represented Harvard or any other university in either varsity, freshman, second, or class intercollegiate competition in the particular sport in which he competes. The winners get medals, cups and other prizes.

* * *

The Helen Wills of Figure Skating

When considering the brilliant records made by Miss Helen N. Wills and Robert T. Jones Jr. in their favorite sports of tennis and golf, it might be well also to consider the remarkable showing which Miss Sonja Henie of Norway has been and is still making in her favorite line of sport—figure ice skating. Despite the fact that she is not yet 18 years old, she has won the women's fancy skating championship of Norway six times and the doubles championship three times. She won the championship of all Scandinavia in 1926, and followed this up by winning the world's championship in 1927, 1928 and 1929. She is to defend her world's title in Madison Square Garden, New York City, next month, and is a decided favorite to retain the championship.

NEW JERSEY PLAY IN SEMIFINALS

Competition Returns to Short Hills Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The New Jersey squash tennis championship was brought up to the semifinal round Friday, when Rowland B. Haines defeated Burdett H. O'Connor, on the Yale Club courts, and the results of two other matches in the fourth round were announced, in which Harry F. Wolf defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 15—2, 15—10, and Edward R. Larigan disposed of Schuyler van Vechten, of the Short Hills Club, where the event is being held, 15—3, 15—4. All these matches were played in local courts by the arrangement of the tournament.

Haines simply overwhelmed O'Connor, who carried him through five hard-fought games in the final of the Clyde Martin Memorial tourney at the Yale Club last week before the national champion could win. This time the match only lasted 25 minutes, the scores being 15—6, 15—5. Every one of O'Connor's points came singly, as Haines was punishing the service of the Crescent Athletic Club player with unfailing regularity, and only great getting of the returns by O'Connor enabled him to secure any points at all.

The tournament will return to Short Hills for the semifinals and finals, with Haines and Larigen, who have been the finalists for the past two years, meeting in the upper half, while Wolf will have his clubmate in the New York Athletic Club, R. Mason Kirkland, for his opponent.

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—5.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills Club, 15—3, 15—4.

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—2, 15—10.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	11	0	5	49	57	22
Guelph	9	0	7	58	43	18
Brantford	6	1	9	43	46	13
Kitchener	5	1	10	34	38	11

RESULT FRIDAY

Guelph 3, Brantford 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—The local Maple Leafs scored their fifth straight victory in the Canadian Professional Hockey League Friday night by defeating Brantford 3 to 2 and thereby placed themselves firmly in second place. Guelph scored twice in the first period, both goals being made by Schnarr while the visitors scored once in the second and third periods. Moore secured the winning goal with one minute of the overtime remaining.

MICHIGAN NINE BOOKS GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Coach R. L. Fisher has announced that University of Michigan baseball players will engage in seven games on the annual southern training trip, preparatory to opening the "Big Nine" championship campaign. The schedule follows: April 12—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati; 14-15— Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn.; 16—17—University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.; 18-19—United States Infantry School at Columbus, Ga.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Brown 21, Springfield 9.

RICE WINS TITLE FOR THIRD TIME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, FLA. — Grantland Rice, for the third year in succession, is the champion golfer of the Artists and Writers Golf Association, as the result of his victory over Jefferson Machamer of Sands Point, L. I., 2 and 1, Friday, on the links of the Palm Beach Country Club.

Rice, who hails from New York, established his winning margin against Machamer in the first nine holes. Machamer put up a good battle. At one time he was 4 down, but rallied to take three holes in succession. Rice went out in 39 and stood 2 up at the turn by taking the second, sixth, seventh and eighth holes, while Machamer, with a 41, managed to win the fourth and ninth.

The champion increased his margin by winning the eleventh and twelfth. The thirteenth was halved. Trailing by four holes and only five to play, Machamer staged a rally and won the next three holes in succession. Rice took the seventeenth hole for victory when he scored a 3 to Machamer's 4. The summary:

ARTISTS AND WRITERS GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—

Final Round

Grantland Rice, New York, defeated Jefferson Machamer, Sands Point, L. I., 2 and 1.

ENGLISH PLAYERS DEFEAT CANADIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The team of four English racquets players eliminated the remaining Canadians in the annual Canadian racquets championship tournament here on Friday in both doubles and singles, and they will play out among themselves for the two titles. The best game of the day was the doubles in which P. W. Kemp-Welch and L. D. Cambridge defeated A. S. Cassils and G. D. Husband by 15—12, 15—5, 15—8, play being much closer than the scores indicate.

The Dobell Brothers of this city forced Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leitham to four games before being eliminated in the semifinal round, the scores being 15—5, 16—17, 15—3, 15—6. In the singles semifinals, Dr. Leitham plays Kemp-Welch and Lord Aberdare opposes Cambridge. The summary:

CANADIAN RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Third Round

Dr. H. W. Leatham, England, defeated G. H. Turpin, Montreal, 16—13, 15—2, 15—13.

P. W. Kemp-Welch, England, defeated D. J. O'Donahoe, Montreal, 15—7, 15—4, 15—1.

L. D. Cambridge, England, defeated A. S. Cassils, Montreal, 15—14, 16—14, 15—11.

Lord Aberdale, England, beat S. H. Dobell, Montreal, 15—8, 15—1, 15—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinals

P. W. Kemp-Welch and L. D. Cambridge, England, defeated A. S. Cassils and G. D. Turpin, Montreal, 15—12, 15—5, 15—8.

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leitham, England, defeated F. C. Dobell and S. H. Dobell, Montreal, 15—3, 16—17, 15—8, 15—2.

HALSTALL DEFEATS TOPPING

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP)—Hugh Halstall, metropolitan senior golf champion, won the Belleair January championship here Friday, defeating Henry J. Topping, former North and South amateur title holder, 2 and 1 in the finals.

ONLY ONE GOAL IN THREE GAMES

Two American Hockey Association Contests End in Scoreless Ties

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	12	5	6	40	29	32
Duluth	8	11	3	45	49	27
St. Paul	8	9	5	38	35	25
Tulsa	7	11	7	36	37	25
Minneapolis	9	6	12	50	46	24
St. Louis	7	9	10	47	60	23

RESULTS FRIDAY

Tulsa 1, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 0, Duluth 0.
St. Louis 0, St. Paul 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa went into a tie with St. Paul for third place in the American Hockey Association standing, defeating Minneapolis 1 to 0 in the first of a two-game series here Friday, while 2700 fans cheered wildly as the Oilers, returning to championship form, outplayed the invaders with spectacular stickwork, passing and skating. Wakeford scored a second goal for Tulsa just as the final bell rang, but it was not allowed. He took a pass from Hansen. Only two Millers, Coutu and Crawford were on the ice at the time. Hansen scored Tulsa's first goal in the second period. The summary:

TULSA		MINNEAPOLIS
Johnson, Wakeford, lw		
	rw, DePaul, Gordon	
Marker, McPherson, Sheppard, c		
	c, Dennery, Westwick	
Moffatt, Metcalf, rw	lw, Burns, Redding	
Hansen, Trapp, ld	rd, Stuart	
Borland, rd	ld, Coutu, Adams	
McCusker, g	g, Crawford	

Score—Tulsa 1, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Hansen for Tulsa. Referee—Alex Irwin, Saskatoon, and Frank T. Winters, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Before a crowd of 5500 paying followers, the Kansas City team of ice-hockey skaters waged a scoreless tie with Duluth Friday night in their American Hockey Association game in the Pla-Mor Palace. It was Missouri and Kansas night, the contest being dedicated to the two state universities. Members of the coaching staff of the colleges and preparatory organizations attended the game. The scoreless tie did not bring any change in the league standing. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		DULUTH
Norman, Scott, St. John, lw		
	rw, Forslund, Merrell	
P. Mitchell, Campbell, c	c, L. Scott	
Dunfield, McCormick, rw		
	lw, Green, J. Mitchell	
McLeod, Munro, ld	rd, Davis, Bergl	
Halderson, Ranger, rd		
	ld, Langlois, Goodman	
Byrne, g	g, Turner	

Score—Kansas City 0, Duluth 0. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Paul and St. Louis hockey teams played to a 0-to-0 tie here Friday in the opening game of the current series. Neither side threatened with consistent force, much mid-ice checking and back checking taking from the action of the game. Both teams were offered several opportunities but even on each occasion, the defensive act of the goalie stood off the attack.

William Hill and Lionel Bolleau along with J. F. Headley were outstanding for St. Louis while Coach C. W. Wilson and Victor Des Jardins were the best for St. Paul. Bolleau made two clever solo rushes evading the defense players beautifully, but each time his shot was easily stopped by Goalie Stark.

In the extra period, the teams became a bit more aggressive, but once their thrust failed, they quickly returned to the defense and the final moments saw the puck being swept up and down the ice in alternate fashion. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		ST. PAUL
Hill, Bolleau, Headley, lw		
	rw, Wilson, Conroy, Morrison	
Cameron, Goyer, rw		
	lw, Romnes, Des Jardins	
Jamieson, Breen, Clark, Powley, rd		
	ld, Mulligan	
Acaster, c	c, Thorsteinsen	
Powley, ld	rd, Kearney	
Kearney, g	g, Stark	

Score—St. Louis 0, St. Paul 0. Referee—Ambrose Moran. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

MONCTON SIX DOWNS THE UNIVERSITY CLUB

In a game featured by the brilliant goaltending of Perce McKenzie, the fast skating Moncton Atlantic hockey team defeated the University Club sextet at the Boston Arena Friday night, 2 to 1. The game was fast and clean throughout, only five penalties being called and those for minor causes.

Peebles scored for Moncton about half-way through the first period. While Radcliff counted again just before the end of the period. Blaney registered the University Club's only score just after the half-way mark in the second period, on a pass from Hilliard. Wilson and Clark were given assists on Monctons goals. The summary:

MONCTON UNIVERSITY CLUB

Radcliff, Stevens, Bourneuf, Gibbons, lw
rw, Curtis, Hilliard, Everett
Weatherstone, Peebles, c
c, Chase, Blaney
James, Grant, rw ... lw, Hodder, Holland
Wilson, ld ... rd, A. Bigelow, Fitzgerald
Kervin, rd ... ld, H. Bigelow, Clark
McKenzie, g ... g, Learnard

Score—Moncton Atlantics 2, University Club 1. Goals—Peebles and Radcliff for Moncton; Blaney for University Club. Assists—Wilson and Clark for Moncton; Hilliard for University Club. Referees—Mooney and Morrisey. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SCHAAP TO MEET FESSENDEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Arie Schaap of St. Louis has been named to meet Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., present champion, in the next United States amateur 18.2 balkline challenge match, it has been announced by James Peabody, an official of the Amateur Billiard Association of America, which is the amateur division of the Natonal Billiard Association of America. Fessenden recently defended his crown against Alexander Elmslie of Milwaukee at Madison, winning by 900 to 464, on a grand average of better than 14. Schaap finished fifth in the last national amateur 18.2 tournament in Milwaukee.

PITTSBURGH SIGNS A BROTHER

PITTSBURGH (AP)—When the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club goes into spring training next month it will have another pair of brothers on its roster to rival the famous Waners. Samuel Dreyfuss, vice-president and treasurer of the club, announced today that Walter Meine, brother of Pitcher Henry W. Meine, had been given permission to go to Paso Robles with the team. Walter is 19 years old and is a right-handed pitcher.

DOCKERTY WINS GOLF TOURNEY

MIAMI, Fla.—George Dockerty of Fort Lauderdale won the 36-hole final on Friday in the Glenn H. Curtiss Trophy golf tournament defeating Don McCallister of Palatka, 4 and 2. The latter in his first-round match defeated the defending champion, Harcourt M. Brice. Dockerty was finalist with Brice in last year's competition.

City A. C. Moves Nearer to Title

Yale Club, Its Nearest Rival, Keeps Pace in Second Place in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
City A. C.	7	0	34	15	1.000
Yale Club	7	1	28	17	.875
Crescent A. C.	6	1	26	20	.750
Montclair A. C.	4	3	21	18	.571
New York A. C.	4	3	27	22	.571
Harvard Club	3	4	23	26	.429
Princeton Club	3	4	23	27	.429
Short Hills Club	3	4	16	23	.429
Columbia U. C.	1	6	18	31	.143
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	6	17	32	.143
Park Ave S. C.	1	7	17	38	.125

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club drew a step nearer the metropolitan squash tennis Class B championship Friday, when the eighth round was played, when its team, visiting the courts of the Park Avenue Squash Club, won all but one match. Yale Club, its only dangerous opponent, also kept pace with it by defeating Short Hills Club on the Yale Club courts, 7 to 0. Unless the three remaining opponents of City Athletic Club, Short Hills Club, Montclair Athletic Club, or Harvard Club, can halt their progress, the championship will go to them, as Yale Club has already lost to them.

The other winners of the day were Harvard Club, which disposed of Montclair Athletic Club, 6 to 1, on the Harvard Club courts; Princeton Club, which scored over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, at home, by the same score; and Crescent Athletic Club, which defeated Columbia University Club on the New Moon courts, 5 to 2. None of these clubs has much chance of winning as all have two or more defeats. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—9.

G. B. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 15—12, 15—9.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—8.

L. A. Strasser, City, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—8.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated R. L. Lawrence, Park Avenue, 15—7, 18—13.

Lester Millus, City, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—16, 15—5.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated A. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, 15—11, 18—14.

YALE CLUB 7; SHORT HILLS CLUB 0

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, 7—15, 15—7, 15—4.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, 15—10, 15—9.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—9.

Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, 15—11, 6—15, 15—1.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—11.

W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated Hunt Markwald, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—5.

Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated F. Stevenson, Short Hills, 15—9, 15—11.

HARVARD CLUB 6; MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 1

J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair, won from C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair, 15—1, 15—4.

R. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—6, 15—5.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated C. C. Halsey, Montclair, 15—5, 18—14.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—10, 15—9.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated J. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 15—4, 15—2.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, won from R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, by default.

PRINCETON CLUB 6; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity, 8—15, 15—12, 17—14.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—12, 12—15, 15—10.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 17—14, 15—12.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 18—13, 15—6.

G. M. Edmonson, Fraternity, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—12, 12—15, 15—9.

F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, defeated D. E. Bartow, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—18, 15—3.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—9.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., defeated C. W. Ffye, Crescent, 12—16, 15—12, 15—11.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 10—15, 17—16.

R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated Paul Garrigue, Columbia U. C., 15—3, 10—15, 15—12.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 9—15, 15—12, 15—12.

W. A. Jones, Crescent, defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—12.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated R. B. Livermore, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—10.

Frank V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—6, 17—15.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 22, New Hampshire 19.
St. John's 41, Holy Cross 32.
Lowell T. S. 67, Fitchburg N. S. 20.
Iowa 25, Drake 18.
Washington 37, Oregon 23.
Loyola 22, Butler 14.
Shurtleff 36, E. S. Teachers 30.
Indiana S. N. 33, DePauw 27.
Iowa S. T. 30, Simpson 28.
Central 45, Nebraska Wesleyan 16.
N. D. State 22, S. D. State 17.
Utah 45, DePaul 41.
Columbia 25, Buenavista 18.
North Central 37, DeKalb Teachers 23.
Carthage 32, Knox 18.
Eureka 38, Western Teachers 23.

MRS. JONES DEFEATS MRS. LAKE

EDGEWATER, Miss. (AP)—Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago's veteran of the links, Friday shot 32 holes of sub-par golf to win the Pan-American women's amateur championship from Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, New Orleans, tournament medalist and title defender, 5 and 4. Mrs. Lake, who broke the Edgewater Gulf Hotel course record with her medal score of 77 in the qualifying round and won her way to the finals by overwhelming her opponents, could not overcome the long, low driving and remarkable putting that gave Mrs. Jones an early lead.

WESTERN GOLF DATES

CHICAGO (AP)—Tentative dates for 1930 Western Golf Association tournaments were set as follows: Western amateur, July 21 to 26 inclusive. Western open, Aug. 20 to 23, inclusive. Western junior, Aug. 5 to 8, inclusive. Tournaments sites have not been granted yet.

PROSPECTS AT ILLINOIS GOOD

Swimming Squad Believed Strongest in Many Years by Coach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—"We'll have a better-balanced squad this year, and I believe the strongest in any season during the last five years," said Coach E. J. Manley in discussing the prospects for his 1930 University of Illinois swimming outfit.

"There is one thing sure," he continued, "and that is that we will miss the diving of H. B. Groh '29, but outside of this one event I think that we are just as good, and probably will be better by the time the Intercollegiate Conference season is well under way, than we were last year.

"Look at those freestyle swimmers," Manley remarked as he pointed to eight or nine swimmers in the Illinois tank. "Eight can do the 50-yard dash in less than 26s. and four of them can do under 25s.

Coach Is Hopeful

Manley is as enthusiastic about his swimmers as he was 16 years ago, when he took over the coaching at Illinois. "I'm hopeful," he remarked. "I don't believe that the boys have reached their peak yet. Let's hope not at least."

Representing the Illini in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle races this year may be any of the following: G. A. Webster '30, W. W. Lockwood '31, F. L. Block '32, F. K. Sweetman '31, R. W. Pashby '32, and H. W. Wilson '32.

Lockwood and Block will probably start the 50-yard races and Lockwood and Webster the 100. Manley believes. Capt. J. R. Kleding '30 leads the list of 440-yard men, with S. Walik '32, W. H. Etzbach '30, and E. H. Wagner '30 as other possibilities in the distance race.

Breaststroke Event

Two veterans, F. W. Holbrook '30 and F. R. Schroeder '30 will carry the Orange and Blue in the breaststroke swims. The veterans are evenly matched, and in early season have finished well under 1m. 45s., although Holbrook has done better than 1m. 41s. in previous Conference competition. G. H. Cady Jr. '32 and J. H. Renfrew '31 are other candidates.

F. G. Bartholomew '32 ranks first among the backstroke swimmers, having not only been turned over literally, but actually. Last year he swam the 440-yard event as a member of the freshman squad, but this season is swimming with his face to the ceiling, under the instruction of Manley. W. H. Stout '30, a veteran of two seasons, is also a strong contestant for the squad, as are Pashby and A. R. Crathorne Jr. '32.

John Marshall '31 seems to be the leading candidate for the diving event. Holbrook and W. T. Alston '32 are pressing closely in second position, while W. F. Engesser '31 also has a chance, according to Manley. Almost any combination of freestyle swimmers is able to finish the 200-yard relay in less than 2m. 40s., he also believes.

Combination Matched

The combinations of Schroeder, Webster, and Bartholomew and Holbrook, Lockwood, and Pashby, are so evenly matched in the medley-relay, that the Illini coach is uncertain as to which trio will compete when the conference season opens. Either team can finish the distance under 3m. 15s.

Six members of his swimming squad will also form six-sevenths of a team, which Coach Manley hopes will finish as well as did the Illini water polo-ists of last season. The Illini claimed the '29 championship with five victories and no defeats. Webster, Lockwood, Schroeder, Kleding, and Walik will all play on the septet, assisted by H. H. Hall '32.

The Illinois swimming schedule is as follows:

Feb. 8—Purdue University at Lafayette; 14—Indiana University at Urbana; 22—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati; 24—University of Minnesota at Urbana.

March 1—University of Chicago at Chicago; 8—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 14, 15—Western Conference meet at Evanston, Ill.

HARVARD'S OPENING DATES

The opening days for rowing and spring football at Harvard University have been named by the Harvard Athletic Association. They are Feb. 3 and 6, respectively. On Feb. 3 the candidates for the crew squads will be called out for a preliminary meeting to learn the plans for the season which have been made by Coaches H. H. Haines and C. J. Whiteside. On the following day the oarsmen will report for work on the machines and tank, which will continue until the breaks up in the Charles River sometime in March. Football will open formally with a meeting of past and prospective members of the squad at the Varsity Club, Feb. 6, where plans will be discussed. The usual three-week spring practice session will last from March 17 to April 4.

ARIE WINS TARGET TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., former Olympic champion and national high average man, won the feature event of the twenty-third annual mid-Winter target tournament on Friday, the mid-Winter handicap. The Illinois marksman, shooting from the limit mark of 25 yards, outshot a brilliant field by breaking 94 out of 100 targets. Arie added to his laurels by taking the high over-all at the 16-yard range in tallying 582 targets out of 600 thrown. C. L. Hagaman of Lakewood, N. J., was second with 580.

COCHRAN REMAINS IN LEAD

NEW YORK—Welker Cochran won the ninth and tenth blocks on Friday to increase his lead over A. H. Kleckhefer in their 14-block three-cushion billiard match at Dwyer's Broadway Academy. Cochran now has a total of 500 and Kleckhefer 469. Cochran won in the afternoon, 50 to 45, in 45 innings, he and Kleckhefer each having a high run of 4. At night in the same number of innings, Cochran triumphed, 50 to 35. Cochran's best cluster was 8 and Kleckhefer's was 4.

TIMM SUCCEEDS COACH PAUXTIS

CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—Judson A. Timms '30, star back of the University of Illinois football team last season, has been appointed coach of the Pennsylvania Military College football squad for next year. He will succeed Simon F. Pauxtis, who has been appointed an assitant to Head Coach Ludlow Wray of the University of Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 2, New Hampshire 1.
Colgate 3, Pennsylvania 2.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 55

JAMES W. WARD

Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.

First played professional hockey in the 1927-28 season with Montreal in the National Hockey League. He was born at Fort William, Ont., Canada, Sept. 1, 1905. He is 5ft. 11in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, is a right-hand shot and plays right wing. His record:

1919-20—Kenora Midgets and school hockey.
1920-21—Kenora Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1921-22—Kenora Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1922-23—Kenora Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1923-24—Kenora Juniors, Thunder Bay League.
1924-25—Kenora Intermediates, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1925-26—Kenora Seniors, Thunder Bay League.
1926-27—Port William, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1927-28—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.
1928-29—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.

Cleveland Moves Into First Place

Takes Lead From Buffalo

AVIATION RADIO

The Autogiro and Safety Contest

By MAJ. R. F. RAYMOND JR., D.S.C.

THAT the Guggenheim safe airplane contest brought the early elimination of the autogiro was a surprise to a certain large contingent of casual followers of aviation, for whom that particular machine has a special appeal. They had thought the famous "windmill plane" pre-eminently qualified to show itself brilliantly and win a prize. But they based their expectations on mistaken notions of the contest.

Very little of practical value would result from proving a ship safe, if it did not conform to all the present common characteristics of airplanes. Accordingly, the tests of the competition were so planned as to create conditions resembling various emergencies that a pilot might have to meet in an ordinary plane during a regular flight, outside of a contest. In view of the speed to which ordinary commercial operations have now become tuned the rules required planes entering the contest to have a top speed of at least 100 miles.

Those who had counted on the autogiro to lead us at once into an era of supersafe flying should in no wise take its failure in the contest too seriously. For the specific thing that disqualified it was its failure to measure up to the maximum speed requirement.

First Place on Last Test

As far as aviation experts were concerned, Cierva's machine was conceded first place, hypothetically, in only the last of the 18 tests—clearing a 35-foot obstruction, and stopping within 300 feet. To those who completed these tests successfully, a $10,000 prize was to be awarded. These successful competitors were then, on the selfsame day, under the selfsame weather conditions, to compete for the grand prize of $100,000. While it may be unfortunate that the autogiro did not reach this last stage of the contest, this detracts not one iota from the fact that it has conclusively proved its ability to outclass all other competition in landing over an obstruction and coming to a dead stop in the quickest possible time.

In these days when one is bombarded with questions about aviation, it is amazing to the writer, how many persons ask how the autogiro is coming along. It seems to have caught the popular fancy. And the machine was so much improved in 1929, that still more is bound to be heard from it throughout this opening year.

Already, in the short space of time since the safety contest, the fault that disqualified it has been remedied. From the 85 miles an hour speed shown at the contest, it has been built up to better than 100. During the past year a still greater shortcoming was eliminated. Formerly the machine, although capable of a very rapid angle of climb, offset most of that advantage by an enormous waste of time in taxiing around the field in order to start its "windmill," or rotor arms, revolving. For it must be remembered that the extraordinary qualities of the machine depend on the fact that the rotor arms are not geared up to power, but are actuated by rush of air. Little taxiing is now necessary, however.

Simple Starting Device

The starting device for the autogiro's windmill is most simple and effective. Instead of the type of tail usual on planes, the machine now has a tail which is itself a biplane. In other words, there are two horizontal stabilizers. The upper one is movable as an elevator. The other one is immovable. At each end of the biplane tail are a vertical stabilizer and rudder.

The autogiro pilot now, instead of taxiing to start his rotor blades, keeps his foot on the brakes of the landing wheels, starts his propeller, and elevates the top plane of the new biplane tail. The "wash" of air from the propeller, deflected upward from the tail, sets the blades of the rotor spinning, and the "autogirist" (if that's what you call him) is ready to take off.

A further improvement made on the autogiro during the year was in the wings. They are now built with upturned tips. The result, according to Señor de la Cierva, is "to give stability, and to fix better the center of gravity." This 1929-1930 version of the autogiro, according to Señor de la Cierva himself, is the first practical model of the machine.

Although capturing the imagination of the general public, the autogiro has caused many persons seriously interested in aviation to wonder whether it is really a contribution to the progress of flight. At least, it points a serious answer to the query of the man in the street, "Is there going to be a machine I can fly out of my own yard and back into it, safeguarded from my own carelessness while in flight?"

Practical Flight Basis

To a flying man, it is of particular interest that Señor de la Cierva is himself an experienced practical pilot of heavier-than-air craft, and in his experiments has been guided at all times by that point of view. The result that especially appeals to regular fliers is, that the inventor has evolved a ship which for the greater part looks like an airplane, and which, regular pilots have found, can be flown for the most part in the usual way. Sir Alan Cobham so testifies from his own experience.

The rudder, ailerons and elevator are governed in the fashion usual with airplanes, and these elements answer easily and immediately to the controls. In turning, the rudder is used exclusively, the machine banking almost automatically. The ship is extraordinarily easy to handle, according to pilots who have flown it, and it is less subject to the effects of rough weather than are regular planes.

All in all, Señor de la Cierva, to a remarkable degree, has succeeded in his objects. What he aimed at was to develop a device which, independent of pilot and situation of the ship as to navigating conditions, would give the greatest possible assurance of a safe take-off and landing, even under conditions very unfavorable to ordinary planes.

To those ends, he has achieved in his machine an approach to the ability to take off and land straight up and down like an elevator. Already the machine can descend in a course very nearly vertical, and at a speed that approximates that of walking. In developing these qualities by means of his rotor, he has also obtained an all-around gyroscopic stability while aloft.

The safety factor is very high, without dependence on the action of the pilot. Even when one of the rotor arms broke one time when the inventor was aloft, the other three proved sufficient to save him from a crash. Although in the early experimental models of the machine, there were defects which caused the inventor to make forced landings, the rotors in each case saved him from serious consequences.

It will be well for us to go a bit into the nature of the autogiro, although it would require a professor of aerodynamics to give a detailed explanation—and in the end, he probably would not feel quite sure of himself.

The fuselage and motor of the autogiro conform closely to those of an ordinary small monoplane. The wings, however, have tips with a permanent upward tilt. Extra width of the undercarriage is also noticeable. From the top of the forward end of the fuselage rises a four-legged support, on the top of which spread out four arms like oars with extra long blades, with tension springs between. These arms constitute the "rotor."

After the rotor arms are once set in motion, and the machine takes off, they continue to rotate whether the machine moves forward, upward, downward or sidewise. The rotation is independent of power of motor or attention of pilot. It is caused by rush of air from any quarter whatever, whether from powered movement of the ship, or wind, or unpowered descent in response to gravity.

The action of the rotors has been stated as follows:

"For the one of the four vanes which is moving forward at any instant, due to the rotation, the speed of that rotation is added to that of the plane. For the opposite vane, moving backward at that instant, the rotational speed is subtracted. But the two other vanes, pointed at that instant fore and aft, possess their full rotational speed, relative to the air, plus a partial effect of the plane's speed. Thus, the total air speed past the average square foot of vane surface is greater than the speed of the plane."

Relativity in Duration

The long and short of it all is, that the rotor vanes move, relative to the air, faster than the landing speed of the ship. This means that when power is cut off, the ship automatically retains a high degree of lift, which decreases very slowly, whereas loss of power in a regular plane results in rapid loss of lift. Hence, the unpowered autogiro, with arms merrily revolving, descends gently as if suspended from a parachute. In flight, Cierva's ship gains from the action of the rotors a gyroscopic all-around stability.

In summing up, we can readily report much constructive progress on the invention during the past year, both here and abroad, which will advance the autogiro as a serious aviation factor in the month to come.

American manufacturing rights to the invention are held by Harold Pitcairn, head of Pitcairn Aviation, Inc. He understands the machine thoroughly, even flying it in this country before the inventor did. He has helped improve the machine, and is Señor de la Cierva's business partner. In June it was announced that the Pitcairn firm was to build a $100,000 factory in Philadelphia for the production of autogiros. In England, A. V. Roe & Co., important manufacturers of British aircraft during the war, have already gotten the machine into production for the inventor's firm, Autogiro, Ltd. A campaign to advertise the machine for private purchase has already begun in England, and another has begun to show itself here.

To an aviator the limited speed detracts from the autogiro. To a large part of the air-minded public, however, the speed will be satisfactory. And, all things considered, a comparatively slow autogiro would often outdo a faster machine in reaching an ultimate destination. For where a regular plane would be dependent on a flying field at some distance from the flier's final objective, an autogiro might fly right up to the desired point.

One may well expect the autogiro to be put on the market commercially in 1930. In the school of ownership, so different from that of experiment, new facts should be developed which should carry the idea still further forward.

[This is the third of a series of articles on key 1929 developments which will affect 1930 flying.]

Cecil Lewis, British Radio Playmaker

British Plays for America

BRITISH methods and radio-dramatic technique will be explained and illustrated to the program department of the National Broadcasting Company of Cecil Lewis, former manager of programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation, it has been announced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of NBC. Radio listeners, too, will have examples of the British program maker's technique, for arrangements have been completed for him to produce and direct a series of radio plays through the NBC.

Mr. Lewis has the exclusive rights to produce radio adaptations of Shaw's plays through American broadcasting outlets.

Mr. Aylesworth met Mr. Lewis during his visit to England and the Continent last year and became interested in the Englishman's ideas and technique. His visit to this country was the result of that meeting.

Mr. Lewis, will spend several months in the New York headquarters of NBC, studying American methods and adding his own knowledge gained during eight years in broadcasting to that already acquired by American program makers. In the productions he will direct and produce for NBC will be a number of original radio plays written by himself and other radio dramatists.

"The British method and the American method of radio production differ widely in several respects," Mr. Lewis said after watching the NBC program department function for several days. "In America the time schedule seems to govern broadcasting. In England it isn't so important. Over there, if a play runs an hour and ten minutes it doesn't matter. In America, where you plan and make contracts for programs months in advance, the radio production seemingly is limited to not more than an hour on the air and must be timed to fit the schedule.

"Another difference I have noted is that in America actors, orchestras, ensembles and sound effects are concentrated in one studio. In the BBC headquarters four and five studios are used frequently. Actors will be in one studio, a mob in another, an orchestra in a third, a choir in a fourth and sound effects in the fifth. The director or producer of the radio program never sees what is going on in these studios. Instead he sits in a remote cubby-hole, earphones strapped to his head and, working at a complicated control panel, blends the soupd output of the various studios into an intelligible pattern that is the program.

"I marvel at the ability of American actors to work with an orchestra playing in the same room and with other noises that would upset the British radio thespians."

Mr. Lewis believes that the day of glory for the radio producer and the radio writer of dramatic material is just dawning.

"Radio drama is standing on its own legs as an art," he said. "Its progress in the few short years of its existence has been marvelous and is unequaled by any other field of entertainment," he added.

The Listener Speaks

AMONG the "Evening Stars" which shine invisibly through many loudspeakers at noon on Fridays are most of the NBC artists, who have won popular applause in the evening programs of that chain. In the last of these radiocasts, however, Canadian visitors were prominent among the entertainers. A group of them from Station CKGW, Toronto, which is part of the regular NBC network for many programs now, came down to New York for the occasion.

It is such a common occurrence now to pick up different parts of the same period from all corners of the continent that the journey from Ontario to the Atlantic coast for the sole purpose of joining in one radiocast was quite an event in itself. The trip doubtless served to develop a closer understanding of the work of the eastern key station and to give the staff of the latter a clearer idea of the tastes of its northern audience.

Several of the best features on Friday originated in points outside of New York, too. Eugene Goossens directed another fine symphony concert in Rochester at 3:15 and Max Dolin presented his Pacific Feature Hour in the NBC San Francisco studios at 4:15. At 11 o'clock the Columbia system offered a period of dance music originating in Washington, D. C.

This time the Washington microphones, accustomed as they are to public speaking, were refreshed by some of "Sleepy" Hall's melodies. This orchestra is notable for sparkling banjo playing which is a little reminiscent of the Clicquot Club Eskimos style. The saxophones are a little more soothing in their effect, however, as befits a more southern climate.

Speaking of climate, a really unusual talk given by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly through WJZ at 5 o'clock dealt with the weather of all ages and with the umbrella as one of man's first protections against its inclemency. The spectacle of a street full of bobbing umbrellas does not stir any feelings of romance in the bosom of the ordinary observer—but this speaker wove such a spell of historical coloring about them that henceforth they should appear far more interesting to anyone who heard him. All that is needed now is another talk to lend a certain glamour to rubbers or starched collars.

D. M.

The Week's Program Trend

RADIOCASTING program candidates for consideration this week in any appraisal of improvement in quality involve a king, a boy and a banquet. King George, opening the naval conference in the House of Lords, participated in an overseas radiocast which for clarity excelled all previous efforts of its kind. The boy—Master Penrod Schofield—for the third time in the WEAF Tarkington series, and ably assisted, of course, by his juvenile companions, painted a graphic and colorful picture of small town life among the youngsters. The "Banquet of the Air" was notable not only for its unusual content and manner of presentation, but also for the encouraging fact that its commercial sponsor, unlike that company's attitude toward its part sponsorship in the Puccini radiocasts, refrained from anything more annoying than good-will advertising.

Those of us who managed to arise last Tuesday morning at 5:40 eastern standard time heard both the Columbia and National chains pick up the House of Lords and resend the words of King, prime ministers, high commissioners and ambassadors throughout the world. Thus radio, blessed by unusual co-operative etheric conditions, became in fact what its enthusiasts have long insisted it might be—a practicable agent in grouping the peoples of the earth together in a common understanding of a common effort toward world-wide peace.

That achievement was proclaimed by Senator Dill of Washington, who in Columbia's preliminary, marking-time radiocast, stressed the fact that he was probably the only public man who had ever delivered a public speech before breakfast—and before daylight. These overseas radiocasts by both large chains are contributions to radio entertainment and instruction of high value.

* * *

Penrod at dancing school, Penrod employing the most uppity boy in the neighborhood as Exhibit A in his barn show of freaks—this series, too, may be used to good effect in any argument that programs are improving—or at least, that they can be improved by a little more studio ingenuity, and a little less insistence that the radio audience will accept with avidity just any old program that flutters down the air waves.

The Penrod is Howard Merrill, 13 years of age, who is the boy also in the True Story, Arabesque, Collier's, Mountainville and other programs. He has played two seasons with Walter Hampden, participated in 58 movies, plays basketball, paints, writes—and still finds time to attend school.

This program is good because it reflects true human life. Too many programs either have nothing to do with life, or else present a falsified, exaggeration, overdramatized concept of life which is distasteful to the intelligent listener. Each Penrod radiocast is a cross section of the listener's own childhood. In content and manner the program speaks to the listener in a language he knows because he has lived it. That is radio entertainment at its highest level.

* * *

The Banquet of the Air also reflects life, or at any rate one phase, or perhaps it were better to say custom or affectation of life—the after-dinner habit of sitting around tables and listening to speeches which may be but usually are not worth hearing. But with the early morning Cheerio promoted at 6:30 each weekday evening to the rôle of master of ceremonies, the Banquet of the Air takes on a significance which delves beneath the surface of things.

Who but Cheerio would dare to bring to the microphone the men and women of history—and bring them in "person," voices of the past that are alive with feeling? Who but Cheerio would summon from centuries gone by a French abbé and induce him to express his opinion of the American flapper? It is the Cheerio imagination, too, which devises an etheric "machine" by which he and his listeners may take curious peeks into typical American homes, and hear just the suggestion of dialogues which uncover at a single glance the under-the-cover life in those homes.

This new program utilizes and enlarges upon the best features of Cheerio's early morning radiocasts. Its humor is effectively alternated with its serious moments, its musical numbers are not dragged in but rather introduced as legitimately incidental to the theme—and best of all, it inflicts no advertising upon the listener other than the announcement, at beginning and end, of the sponsor's name.

That is a point worthy of stress, since the same sponsor, co-operating with another company in the Puccini radiocast, has been guilty of that sort of radio advertising recently described by Dr. Lee de Forest as "stupid venality" which, if not suppressed, would kill the "broadcasting goose, layer of many golden eggs."

It is perhaps fair to deduce that the Banquet of the Air sponsor, erring sadly in its first attempt at radio advertising, has been brought to see the light as Dr. de Forest sees it. If studio representatives assisted in this reformation, so much the better; for that would indicate that radiocasting concerns, despite their insistence that it is difficult to persuade sponsors away from direct or excessive advertising in their programs, can actually drive that valuable point home when they try—and keep trying.

L. A.

Victorian Listeners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

VICTORIA claims the world's record ratio of wireless listening licenses to population, according to the latest figures issued by the Postmaster-General's Department.

In October 4891 new licenses were issued in the State. This gave a net increase of 3986 after deducting cancellations, and made the total number 144,295.

Victoria's population is 1,770,000.

The only Australian state to show a decrease in the total licenses for the year was Queensland, where the decline was 713.

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor...'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Quincy, Mass.

When I listen to an evening's broadcast I try to picture the original studio scene. Therefore, I wish to know broadcasting procedure. For example, consider the program coming through WEEI to which I listened the other evening. For 30 minutes I enjoyed the "Voice of Firestone," then the A & P Gypsies entertained for an hour, followed by the General Motors Party. Did these three programs originate at the NBC studio in New York City? How is the studio arranged so that following broadcasts have no interruptions? Is it necessary for all singers, speakers, musicians, entertainers and the like to be present at the NBC studio? I can't visualize the gathering of so many entertainers in one studio waiting for their cue.

I certainly will appreciate your efforts in making broadcasting procedure clear to me.

H. F. H.

* * *

If you could visit the NBC studios in New York you would find you were in nothing more or less than a program factory with many departments. A whole building is used for this and some 800 people are now regularly employed, outside of the talent used. In the question of page boys alone, NBC has some 40.

After a program has been arranged and rehearsed it is assigned to a studio. Now the NBC has some five or six studios. These are connected to a huge central switchboard where they can be connected to any NBC network and thus sent to all parts of the country as well as through the two New York local outlets, WJZ and WEAF. A small room is located next to each studio, separated from it by double thicknesses of plate glass. This is the monitoring room. In it is a loudspeaker and the program director can go in there and, while watching the program progress, hear just how it sounds going out on the air. Then he can signal through the large window for any directions he may wish to give. A control operator is located in this room, at all times handling the technical volume controls.

Now in the case you mention, let us assume that Firestone is in Studio "A," Gypsies in Studio "B," and General Motors in Studio C." Some 10 or 15 minutes before the program starts the Firestone artists assemble and such tuning up as is necessary is done. Just before the hour for the radiocast the announcer gives the stars a warning sign, they arrange themselves for the first number. Then a red light flashes showing that the hour is "on the air." Complete silence is then maintained for every sound is going out into thousands of homes throughout the country. The announcer sits at a desk with a microphone in front of him and reads off the preliminary announcements and tells of the next number. The operator then fades from this microphone over to the main "mike" to be used for the first number. A brief second after the announcer finishes, the director's arm comes down, starting the musical or other offering.

Timing is one of the most important parts of radiocasting and it is worked out to almost the split second as you can see by listening to the quick succession of programs and announcements over a chain station.

As the Firestone hour draws to a close, the Gypsies assemble in Studio "B" and the same process is repeated as in the case of Studio "A." As the Firestone hour closes, the central operator fades from Studio "A" to a desk where the local chain station is announced and then fades directly into Studio "B," whereupon the announcer there gets his red light and starts his announcement. At the end of this period the same process is repeated transferring from Studio "B" to "C."

I trust this covers your question. Let us know if there is anything further you would like to know about this procedure, and thank you for the question.

V. D. H.

Britain's Year in Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE B. B. C. Yearbook for 1930 (the British Broadcasting Corporation, 2s.) is the record of 12 months' steady progress. The most notable achievement of the year is the opening of the new Brookman's Park Station, a construction to which the world can as yet show no parallel, since it is entirely self-contained, houses a complete power plant of nearly 1000 horsepower, a small studio and two transmitters, and is designed to transmit two programs simultaneously.

The services of the new station will not, of course, be available over the whole of the United Kingdom, but it is hoped that within 2½ years practically the entire country will be flooded with alternative programs from regional transmitters. The northern regional scheme has already been begun and, considering the ancient rivalry between Lancashire and Yorkshire, the B. B. C. is to be commended on its judgment in placing the studio in Manchester and in choosing a site near Huddersfield for the transmitter. It is estimated that when these regional schemes are finally complete about 80 per cent of the population will be able to receive alternative programs with the aid of the simplest kind of apparatus, and only 4 per cent will be definitely out of range of double programs.

The only practical comment on the quality of B. B. C. entertainment is the number of licenses issued, and, judged by this test, the programs seem to hit the public taste satisfactorily. Between Aug. 31, 1928, and May 31, 1929, the number of license holders increased by 231,959, the figure at the latter date being 2,760,878. It is thought that in Great Britain more than one house in every three is fitted with radio apparatus, which is a record nearly twice as good as the United States.

From the point of view of reliability the service given by the B. B. C. has been extremely praiseworthy, their main station out of a total length of transmission of 64,467 hours having had an aggregate length of breakdown of only 19 hours and 20 minutes, a percentage of less than .03. Another matter on which the B. B. C. may congratulate themselves is that in 1928 they raised £64,000 for charity, as compared with £40,000 the previous year.

Several notable outside radiocasts have been given during the year. The most ambitious was the service of thanksgiving for the King which was relayed on July 7 from Westminster Abbey to the limits of the Empire. Another important radiocast was that of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at which the union of the two churches in Scotland was accomplished.

The B. B. C. have also afforded the radio public the opportunity of hearing many distinguished speakers from outside the studio, among these being Sir William Bragg, Lord Birkenhead, G. Bernard Shaw, Sybil Thorndike, Sir James Barrie, Robert Bridges, the Marquis de Merry del Val, Archbishop Lord Davidson, Ramsay MacDonald, Lloyd George and Compton Mackenzie. In addition, the principal sporting events of the year have been transmitted.

Incidentally, in view of the misapprehension that seems to be general concerning the B. B. C.'s monopoly of radiocasting in Great Britain, that institution very properly insists that it is not a government department, but is limited only by its charter and license. Similarly, the Bank of England and the Royal Academy are constituted by charter.

A man is not always the worst judge of his own work, if he may be somewhat biased in estimating his achievement, he does at least know what he was driving at. It is therefore interesting to observe that the B. B. C. considers the radiocast of Compton Mackenzie's "Carnival" as its own high-water mark in drama, and that Charles Morgan, writing on "The Future of Entertainment," believes that the radio drama of the future may have affinities both with Greek literature and with the poetic play that depends chiefly for its effect on the musical sound of words.

In education developments have been many, the most far-reaching probably being the inauguration of the National Lectures, which, it is hoped, will establish a tradition comparable with that of the Romanes Lecture at Oxford. The series undoubtedly received an excellent start with Mr. Bridges' address on "Poetry" and Dr. A. S. Eddington's on "Matter in Inter-Stellar Space."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain." "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 27

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Mozart overture, Tchaikovsky's "Mozartiana," Lalo, Ansell and Kriens. 6.

Anglo-Persians' Orchestra, Louis Katzman, conductor (Whittall — WEAF Chain). Musical and verbal descriptions of Switzerland and France. 10.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor; Alexander Leveson, violinist (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Prelude to Act 3, "Lohengrin"; "Love Song" from MacDowell's "Second Indian Suite"; Saint-Saens' "Rondon Capriccioso," a favorite work of violinists, by the soloist; Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," to close. 10.

"Strings and Bows" (WEAF Chain). Two solos by Godfrey Ludlow as violin soloist. As director he conducts such assorted melodies as "On the Bayou," "Moonlight Sonata" and "Papaan Love Song." 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). All-Mozart. Eugene Dubois, violin soloist. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Caroline Andrews, soprano; Arcadie Birkenholz conductor (WJZ Chain). "Micaela's Aria," and Herbert's "For You Alone," by Miss Andrews. Orchestral frame. "Moment Musicale." 7:15.

Celia Branz, contralto; Roxy's Gang (WJZ Chain). Running away to join a gypsy minstrel troupe were Miss Branz's first lessons. 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Firestone—WEAF Chain). "Goin' Home" and "Land of the Sky Blue Water," by Mr. Baur; popular ballads by Miss De Leath; light opera and grand opera by orchestra. 8. Separate identical NBC Pacific program. 9.

Leslie Frick, contralto; male quartet; string sextet; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.-WEAF Chain) One of the last of the great hour programs. This group succeeds, without exception, in holding its interest level for 60 minutes. 8:30.

Song Favorites of Andrew Mellon (Edison-WJZ Chain transcontinental). Our quiet, reserved Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the Nation's wealthiest men. 8.

Family Party (General Motors-WEAF Chain transcontinental) We express a hope that the sponsors will allow Mr. Voorhees to conduct some of the modern work which we recall in his early days with Columbia. 9:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental) Folk songs. 6.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Pacific coast dance music with feminine vocal group and soloist. 4:30.

Piano Twins; "Chick" Bullock, soloist (WEAF Chain) Featured medley from "Sunny Side Up," single solo vocal. 7:30.

Ingram Shavers; Barber Shop Trio (Bristol Myers-WJZ Chain). Featured vocal medley of old favorites. Medley fashion throughout. 8:30.

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Popular medley program. 11.

Ted Fiorito's Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW) One hour from Chicago North Shore Hotel. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator-WEAF Chain) Daily celebrity sketches woven into a program pattern by a "toastmaster," soloists, and orchestra. First week brought glimpses of such people as Richard Henry Lee, Robert E. Lee, Gen. John C. Frémont, Stonewall Jackson, Lord Byron, Francis Bacon, and others. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent - WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough-WJZ Chain). Secret doings by the ubiquitous Elmer and Sneed. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern-WJZ Chain transcontinental). A reproduction of the Army Air Corps efficiency test recently conducted between Mt. Clemens, Mich., and Spokane, Wash. Officials commanding the flight will speak. 10:30.

Popular Vocal

Melody Musketeers (WEAF Chain). Trio. 7.

Talks

"China and the Powers" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald in "The World Today." 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Wilbur Forrest of the Washington staff of the New York Herald Tribune, temporarily in the absence of William Hard, attending the London Naval Conference. 7:45.

Dr. Lee De Forest Heads the I. R. E.

DR. HOYT WHITE TAYLOR, retiring president of the Institute of Radio Engineers, announces the election of Dr. Lee De Forest, medalist and fellow of the institute, well-known radio authority and inventor, as president of the institute for the ensuing year.

Col. A. G. Lee, fellow of the institute, staff engineer in charge, radio section, engineering department, General Post Office, London, has been elected vice-president.

R. H. Marriott, consulting engineer, fellow and past president of the institute and formerly assistant engineer, Federal Radio Commission, was re-elected manager.

John V. L. Hogan, fellow and past president of the institute, consulting engineer, was re-elected manager.

The board of direction of the institute elected the following members to serve as managers for the ensuing year:

Raymond A. Heising research department, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Dr. L. M. Hull, vice-president, Radio Frequency Laboratories, Boonton, N J.

A. M. Van Dyck, engineer, Radio Corporation of America.

Pitcairn Is Now E. A. T.

The board of directors of Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., operators for the Government of the New York-Atlanta-Miami air mail routes, has approved at its regular monthly meeting the changing of the company's name to Eastern Air Transport, Inc., it was announced today in the Brooklyn office of Capt. Thomas B. Doe, vice-president and general manager.

You're invited!

The AMERICAN HOME BANQUET

WEEI

and Affiliated Stations

6:30 P.M. NIGHTLY

except Saturday and Sunday

A DEFINITELY NEW IDEA IN RADIO

offered by the

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

A Woman's Sensible Idea Has Revolutionized Our Radio Business

We admit it frankly. For many years we spent too much time and money in the effort to supply what many people do not want—elaborate cases and consoles for their radios.

But at present, through the sensible suggestion of a Massachusetts woman who lives in a home full of beautiful furniture, we are giving all our time and thought to the "works" of the radio.

We are building a set so compact that it will fit in a drawer 10 x 12 inches, but so powerful that it will give you excellent reception from any station you want to hear.

Please look around your house today.

If you have a desk, cupboard, bookcase, bureau or cabinet that contains 10 x 12 inches of space not now used, we will have it converted into a powerful modern receiving set, for not more than $125.00.

You will save at least 50% of the cost of buying an equally good set in a cabinet or console—and instead of cluttering up your home with such an addition, you will sit among your prized possessions, listen to the radio, and be envied by your friends.

OUR OFFER

We will "radiofy" any desk drawer, bookcase, magazine rack, cupboard, cabinet or other piece of suitable furniture, at a cost complete of not over $125.00. Write today for free pamphlet, "Concealed Radio." Your letter will receive personal attention.

The NJ-30 conveniently located in your library table and doing away with that extra, and sometimes undesirable, piece of furniture, the radio cabinet or console. This compact and efficient set with its unusually fine tone quality is built entirely of NATIONAL COMPANY PARTS with R. C. A. Licensed Power Amplifier.

The NJ-30 CHASSIS

made only by

JACKSON RESEARCH LABORATORIES

Jackson Street, Malden, Mass.

Please mention The Christian Science Monitor in answering this advertisement.

STOCK MARKET IS STRONG IN SHORT SESSION

Week-End Profit-Taking Is Easily Absorbed—Oils, Rails, Utilities Rise

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NEW YORK—Although subjected to profit-taking sales of traders, the stock market in the main moved upward this morning. The rise appeared to gather momentum in the second hour, when selling pressure relaxed. Along with the improvement, increased activity was generated, with the result that the ticker at times fell behind the market.

Dealings in the rails were on a larger scale than has been witnessed in some time. Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sinclair, Atlantic Refining, Mexican Seaboard, Barnsdall and Standard of California, were the leaders in the move which may have been inspired by the news of oil conferences in Texas to unravel the tangle caused by price reductions made by Standard companies.

Pivotal Issues Strong

Other big buyers have not followed those cuts, with the result that two markets for crude oil exist in the mid-continent and Texas fields today. Indications are that bargaining is going on between leaders of the industry, with possibly heavier curtailment in flush fields at the price of restoration of the former price scale on crude oil.

Pivotal Industrials, while not as active as specialty groups, swung into the upward current, with United States Steel, Consolidated Gas and American Can sharing interest. General Motors and Auburn were the favorites in the motor division, the latter jumping violently to 200.

Bendix aviation was one of the active accessory stocks. Gains were registered also by the electrical issues. Notable among these were General Electric and Westinghouse.

Although December earnings of the railroads coming to hand are as expected, showing declines, the buying of New Haven, Rock Island and New York Central registered gains ranging from fractions to more than two points. Buying of food stocks was active under the lead of General Foods, which was turned over in fairly heavy volume. Public utilities also followed the trend.

Sterling Exchange Heavy

The continued heaviness in sterling exchange was the feature of a quiet foreign exchange market. The failure of the Bank of England this week to make a reduction in its discount rate met with feeble response in sterling, the movements of which for the time being are not influenced much by what the Bank of England does. Sterling just now is governed rather by open market rates in London.

In Far Eastern exchanges interest is divided between the heaviness of yen and the gold movement from Japan, and the weakness in taels, together with the renewed unsettlement in the silver market. The white metal is continuing to sell at the lowest price in a century and, according to some authorities, the lowest price since statistics have been kept.

For the first time in several months the discount on future sterling completely disappeared in today's market. One, two and three months' sterling could be had at the same price as cable spot remittances. The discount on futures has been shrinking with the increasing dullness in the market.

Sterling reached a fractional new low for several months today, and, if it goes much lower, probably futures will sell at a premium. When futures sell flat as against cable sterling, it usually indicates general expectation of a stable and dull market for several months.

Disturbances in the bond market this week were the natural consequence of feeding more than $418,000,000 of new bonds to investors during the last two weeks. Readjustment of portfolios to take advantage of new bargains were reflected in the listed market. The averages were off between a quarter and a half point in all for the week.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is becoming increasingly clear that a firm foundation of buy orders is being built beneath the present market structure. Money rates, coupled with a strong technical market position and improving business prospects, prompt us to advise the purchase of sound common stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market gives every evidence of being in an accumulative area. Breaks in individual issues from time to time give it an appearance of weakness, but we note a steady absorption of stock. There seems to be a general feeling that with the publication of reports for the fourth quarter, which admittedly will be poor, there will be another serious decline, and many are, no doubt, holding off in anticipation of this. One cannot say, of course, positively, that this will not happen, but it has been our observation over a good many years that the one thing that one could predict of the market with considerable certainty is that what the large majority of people expect rarely takes place.

Clarke, Childs & Co., New York: The market may back and fill for a while longer but everything points to the probability of stock prices being substantially higher before they are much lower.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Common stocks of several of the better investment trusts are breaking stock market precedents by selling below their liquidating values, thereby providing unusual opportunities for the investing public.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Drying up of speculation should accelerate the rate of accumulation of funds. Easier money conditions, rising confidence and optimism and mounting industrial activity are usually translated into higher prices in the stock market.

Bixth & Co., New York: The current rally has not yet shown any signs of going stale. With the line of least resistance apparently upward, the short swing trader can reasonably look for somewhat higher prices.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: The returning confidence in our general prosperity cannot much longer be denied reflection in advancing prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

CAMPBELL ON STEEL INDUSTRY

YOUNGSTOWN—"The steel business is better than anticipated and will improve more rapidly in the near future than we believed possible several months ago," said Clifton Campbell of Youngstown Sheet & Tube. "The automobile industry is taking more steel and releasing orders more rapidly than we recently expected," he added. His said the steel industry is building up a backlog which will insure higher and more stabilized operations.

WORLD LEAD PRODUCTION

World output of pig lead amounted to 160,000 tons in December, compared with 173,000 tons in November and 163,205 tons in December, 1928, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Total output for 1929 amounted to 1,935,796 tons, a monthly average of 160,983 tons, compared with 1,821,080 tons and a monthly average of 151,757 tons in 1928.

PATTERSON-SARGENT'S YEAR

Patterson-Sargent Company reports for the year ended Oct. 31 net of $773,918 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $636,479 in the preceding year.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 25	Last Jan. 24
37⅞	34½	..	Abitibi	300	28	27½	28	27½
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	5000	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26½
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	7800	17⅜	16¼	17	17⅜
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	34	32⅜	33	33¼
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
223⅜	77	3f	Air Reduc	1400	125⅞	123⅝	125⅝	126⅝
187⅛	18⅛	2½	Airway El	500	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
11¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
25	5	..	Alb PWP	300	10½	10	10½	9⅞
36½	17	..	Alleghany	2500	26½	25⅝	26¼	26¼
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany pf	100	99	99	99	98⅜
125	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	..
75½	35⅞	3	Allis-Chal	500	55¾	55	55½	56
42⅜	17½	2	Amerada	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	31	30⅞	30⅞	31⅜
157	65	2f	Am Bk Note	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	83
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	500	43¾	43¼	43½	43¼
34⅜	4⅛	..	Am Br Bow	1000	10⅞	9⅝	10½	9⅝
104	49⅜	7	Am Br B pf	50	63½	63½	63½	63
184½	86	4f	Am Can	7000	128¼	126¼	128	127¼
95⅛	70⅛	7	Am Chain pf	300	85	84	85	..
81⅜	27	2f	Am Chicle	1200	44⅜	43½	44½	42
55	20	1.60f	Am Com Alc	500	29¼	28⅜	29¼	28⅝
98½	23	..	Am European	300	38¼	37⅜	38	386
199¼	50	..	Am&FPow	14300	94⅜	93	94¼	92⅜
52½	23½	..	Am Hide pf	100	30	30	30	..
96⅜	29½	2	Am Int Corp	1600	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	39¼
136	90	8	Am Loco	3800	101⅜	100	101¾	100½
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	113½	113½	113½	113
98¼	58	7	Am Nat G pf	20	67	67	67	..
175⅜	64¼	1§	Am Pw&Lt	9500	85⅞	84	85⅞	84⅛
84⅜	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	200	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅝
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	3200	34⅛	33⅜	34	34
64⅜	12½	..	Am Republ	1000	7⅞	7⅝	23½	22⅝
144⅝	60	2§	Am Roll Mill	1200	89⅞	89	89⅞	89⅜
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
74⅜	44	5	Am Saf Raz	100	62	62	62	61½
41⅝	17	2	Am Seating	600	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
..	..	..	Am Ship	2000	2⅜	1⅞	2	1½
112½	70	8	Am Ship Bld	200	86	84	86	83½
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	1200	73⅜	72⅞	73	73
79⅜	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	500	48	47½	48	47½
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112	112¼	112¼	..
85	40	2f	Am Stores	100	47½	47½	47½	47⅜
94⅜	56	5	Am Sugar	100	62	62	62	61½
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106½	106½	106½	..
310¼	192¼	9	Am Tel&T	2100	223¼	220⅛	223⅛	220
199	50	1§	Am Wat W	500	93⅜	93	93½	93
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	1000	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½
16⅞	4	..	Am Writ ct	400	6	5⅝	6	..
49⅛	7	..	Am Zinc	700	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
11¾	4⅜	6	Am Zinc pf	400	13½	13	13⅝	13⅜
89⅜	46	3	Anac Wire	300	44	43⅜	44	44
140	67¼	..	Anaconda	10300	73⅜	72¼	73	72
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	45⅜	44⅞	45½	45⅜
18⅝	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10¾	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	100	6¼	6	6	5⅞
30⅝	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	700	8⅜	7⅞	8	7⅞
58⅜	34	4	Asso Apparl	600	39	38⅜	39	37⅝
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	32½
47½	34½	2	Asso Oil	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
298⅜	195⅛	10	Atchison	2900	233⅜	231	233½	230½
77⅞	30	1§	Atl Refin	13200	38⅝	37⅜	38⅜	37
140	67	4§	Atlas Pwd	100	88	88	88	87
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	4000	215	193	215	188¾
11⅞	2¼	5¾	Austin X	100	..	4½	4½	..
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	200	6	6	6	5⅞
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	100	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39¼
20	4½	..	Aviation	200	5	5	5	5

—B—

66⅝	15	1§	Baldwin	1600	23	22⅜	23¼	22⅜
125	101½	7	Baldwin pf	50	116	116	116	116
115½	105	7	Balt & O	1200	117⅜	116½	117⅜	116⅞
110¼	95½	6f§	Bamber pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
90⅝	55	3½	Bangor & A	300	68	67	68	67
49½	20	2§	Barnsdall A	2400	23¼	21⅞	23¼	22
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	100	15½	15½	15½	..
131	69	4	Beatrice	100	70	70	70	..
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	1400	37⅜	37	37¾	37¼
60⅞	25	2	Best & Co	100	34	34	34	34
148⅝	78½	6	Beth Steel	23400	101	98¾	100⅝	98
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126¾	126	126	126¾
136⅜	37	3f	Bohn Alum	1300	52⅜	51⅜	52⅜	51½
89½	70	4f	Bohn Aml A	100	71	71	71	70½
100⅞	53	3	Borden	3200	67	66½	66⅝	66½
86⅜	26	4	Borg Warner	11000	39	37⅜	38⅞	38⅝
67⅛	8½	..	Briggs	10000	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	16
37⅜	14	..	Brit Steel	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
81⅞	40	4	Brkyn Man T	600	67	66⅜	14⅜	14⅜
15	7	..	Brklyn-Queen	500	13¼	13	13	13
248½	99	..	Brkyn Un G	1400	142¾	140	142½	140
55⅞	16½	2	Bruns Balke	1500	15⅜	15	15⅜	15½
44⅞	4½	..	Bruns Term	100	22	22	22	..
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	100	22½	22½	22½	..
50	6⅜	½	Bucy cv pf	200	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅛
22⅞	8⅛	1	Budd Mfg	100	10	10	10	10⅛
12⅜	7¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	10	10	10	10
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
34	21¼	2	Bulova Watch	1000	30	28⅝	30	29⅞
96⅞	29	.80f	Burroughs	1200	47¼	46	47¼	46¼
89¾	31½	2§	Bush Term	4400	44	42	43⅞	41¾
110½	91¼	7	Bush T deb	10	107	107	107	108
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
47	17½	..	Butterick	10	18	18	18	18¼
192⅞	50	..	Byers	2700	91⅝	89¾	91	91¼

—C—

49½	19	2	Campbell	100	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
136⅝	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	1100	84	82⅜	84	83⅜
91⅝	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	400	30½	30	30	30⅛
98⅜	45	2	Canada Dry	300	69½	69	69	65
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	400	199½	199¼	199½	200
65⅞	17	..	Capital Adm	100	21	21	21	21
667	130	6	Case Thresh	3200	224	220¾	224	219
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	3400	61⅝	60	61⅜	59½
78⅜	31	3	Celotex	200	40	40	40	39½
59⅜	27½	2	Cen Alloy	900	33¾	32⅜	33¾	32⅜
360	240	8§	Cen of NJ	100	290	290	290	285
120	52¾	6	Cerro de P	1200	62	61⅜	62	61⅜
80⅜	4	4.20	Checker Cab	900	44½	44	44½	44½
279⅜	160	10	Ches & Ohio	600	214	213	214	215
19⅜	4	..	Chi & Alton	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25⅞	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
43	15	..	Chi & E Ill	200	22	21⅜	22	21
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	100	46	46	46	47
7⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	100	15⅛	15½	15½	15¾
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	38⅛	38½	38⅛	39⅝
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	900	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24⅝
68⅜	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	43⅜	42⅝	43	42½
108½	73	5	Chi & NW	1700	87⅜	85⅜	87⅜	85½
42⅝	21⅞	3	Chi Pneu	200	25¼	24⅞	25¼	25
143½	101	7	Chi RI	300	117½	117	117½	116½
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	28	28	28	27¼
75⅞	44⅛	2.40	Childs	500	61⅛	61¼	61⅜	61
135	26	3	Chrysler	4600	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	36
27	7¼	1	City Stores	200	9	9	9	8⅞
117	90½	7	Cluett P pf	30	94	94	94	..
154½	101	7	Coca-Cola	100	..	..	..	..
72¾	10	..	Collins&A	100	24	24	24	24
78½	27⅝	..	Colo Fuel	7900	..	..	..	..
155	86¾	3	Colo South	200	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf	10	73½	73½	73½	71½
52	28	2§	Colum Gas	29600	81⅝	80	81⅜	79⅝
109	99⅛	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
344	105	5f	Col Carbon	2200	179⅜	177	179¾	178¼
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carb Rl	800	2¼	2	2¼	..
88⅝	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	11500	28¼	27¼	27¾	27⅝
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	1000	28⅝	28	28½	29
105⅝	61	6½	Com Cr Inf	40	79¼	79¼	79½	79
26⅝	20	1§	Com Cred pf	70	23	22½	23½	..
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	100	39	39	39	38⅞
79	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	5000	42⅝	41	42⅜	40½
69½	9	..	Com Inv war	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
62	20½	1	Com Sol	4100	29⅜	29	29	29½
24⅝	10	.60	Commwith So	12400	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
355⅛	111	..	Congoleum	2800	163¼	161½	161½	161½
25⅞	10	2	Con Film pf	2300	22	21⅜	21½	21¾
30⅜	15⅛	2	Con Film pf	600	23¼	23	23⅛	22⅞
183⅛	80⅛	4	Con Gas	18200	108¼	106⅞	108	107¼
100⅞	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100	100	100	99⅜
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf	100	56	56	56	57
61⅛	⅝	..	Con Textile	4600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
23½	12	1.20	Container A	300	15	14½	15	14½
11⅜	2⅞	..	Container B	400	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A	1400	42⅜	42¼	42⅝	42¼
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	500	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
100	79⅛	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89¼	89	89¼	88
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	6400	56⅛	55	55⅞	55⅜
38⅛	20⅜	2	Cont Dia Fib	200	30	29½	30	29
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Ins	500	64	63¾	64	63½
28⅜	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
47⅜	18	..	Cont Oil	5800	22⅞	22	22⅜	22⅜
45⅞	33⅞	1	Cont Shares	2600	31½	30¼	31½	30
126⅝	90	3f	Corn Prod	4500	95½	94¾	94⅞	93½
82¼	20¼	2§	Coty	2500	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜
125	15	1§	Crosley	1100	17½	16½	17	17
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	1200	53⅞	52½	53⅞	52¼
121⅜	71	5§	Crucible	1600	90⅞	89¾	90⅞	89⅞
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane	300	1	⅞	1	1
81	60	6	Cuh Ry pf	20	64	64	64	..
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	800	8	8	8	8¼
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	400	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45½
132	100	6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	..
36⅛	6⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	5100	7¼	7	7¼	7
37⅜	13¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
121¼	58	3½§	Cutler	200	64	64	64	..

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	400	32⅛	32	32	32⅛
128	109	7	Deere pf	10	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	118
226	111½	9	Del & Hud	300	151	150	171½	171¼
169¾	126¼	6§	Del Lac&W	200	139	139	139	..
77⅜	49	..	Denv RG pf	300	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
385	151	8	Det Edison	100	208¾	208¾	208¾	209¼
64⅞	20	2.40§	Devoe & R A	300	31⅞	31½	31½	30⅞
164	117	8	Diamond M	10	141	151	141	142
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	100	8	8	8	8
231	80	4§	Dupont	2000	118½	117½	118	118½

—E—

264⅝	150	5§	East Kodak	700	189⅞	188	189	188½
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	10000	36⅞	34⅞	36½	34⅞
175	54	6	Elec Auto Lt	1700	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	88½
115	102⅜	7	El Auto L pf	20	110	110	110	..
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Bond	400	5	5	5	5¼
36⅝	29¼	..	Elec P&L	10000	58½	57½	58	57½
109½	98	7	Elec P&L pf	900	108⅜	108	108	..
140⅛	116	3½	El P&L 6% pd	80	131½	131¼	131½	..
79⅝	31	1§	Eng P S	2600	55½	54⅜	55½	44⅜
93½	41½	..	Erie	3500	59⅝	58½	59	58⅝
66⅛	55½	4	Erie 1 pf	100	62½	62½	62½	62½
27¾	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	100	23	23	23	..

—F—

35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	250	24	23½	24	23⅞
72⅝	22	2½	Fashion Pk	1000	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24¼
101⅜	73	7	Fash Park pf	100	76	70	70	..
33	25½	7	Fed Dept St	200	35	35	35	35⅛
109	90	6	Fed L&T pf	30	91	91	91	93
56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	37	36⅝	37	37
98½	30	..	Filene	100	37	37	37	38
37	24½	1.60	Firestone	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞
89⅜	83¼	6	Firestone pf	1400	82½	81	82½	80⅝
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	300	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58
20½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	4¼	4	4¼	4
7½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	90	19½	17½	19½	20
8½	8	..	Fisk 1pf cv	180	17⅞	16⅜	17⅞	17⅝
82⅜	32⅛	3	Follansbee B	300	41¾	40½	41¾	40
52	33	2	Foster & Wh	300	62¼	62	62	61½
105⅝	19¼	4	Fox A	109100	29¾	26½	29½	26⅜
54⅞	23⅝	4§	Freeport Tx	11600	42⅛	41⅜	42½	40½

—G—

33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
83½	65½	5	Gamewell	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	73
25	3	..	Gardner M	100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
4⅜	⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	1700	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	31½
69⅝	24	2	Gen Bronze	100	28⅜	28¾	28⅝	29
61	23	..	Gen Cable	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
403	168⅞	6	Gen Elec	5700	260⅜	256½	260⅜	256½
63¾	55¼	..	Gen Elec n wi	37500	65¼	64⅛	65¼	64⅜
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
81⅝	35	8	Gen Foods	24600	51⅞	50⅝	51⅝	50⅜
112	59⅜	1½§	Gen G&E A	800	70¼	70	70¼	70
116½	99	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	105	105	105	..
100	87⅜	6	Gen Mills pf	200	91	91	91	91
91⅜	33½	3§	Gen Motors	111700	41⅝	41¼	41½	41½
98	26	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1000	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	1300	92¼	91⅜	92⅜	91½
106½	90	6	Gen Ry S pf	17000	102⅜	102¼	102½	..
88½	50	4§	Gen Refrac	400	74⅜	74⅛	74⅝	74
143	86	5§	Gillette	1900	104⅜	104	104½	104⅜
64⅜	26	2§	Glidden	6600	34½	33¾	34⅜	33½
66	9⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	13600	15½	14⅝	16	14½
82	31½	2½	Gold Dust	13100	45½	44⅜	44⅝	45¼
105⅜	38¼	4	Goodric h	1200	45⅜	44⅜	45⅝	45
154½	60	5	Goodyear	2900	68	67¼	67⅞	68¼
60	14	2½	Gotham Hos	2300	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	23⅜
54	7⅜	..	Graham-P	300	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
107⅞	46½	8	Granby	400	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	55½
44⅛	32½	..	Grand SilVer	200	35	35	35	34
32⅝	9¼	..	Grand Union	2600	16½	14⅝	16½	14⅜
54⅝	30	3	Grand Un pf	800	40½	39½	40½	39
122⅛	85½	5	Grt Nor pf ct	200	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
29⅛	19	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	400	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
44	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	600	29¾	29¼	29¾	29½
119½	105	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	116½	116½	116⅜	116½
70	14½	2	Grisby Gru	4900	15⅝	15	15½	15⅞
5½	1	..	Guan Sug	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..

—H—

52⅜	12	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
115	73⅜	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	77½
28½	27⅝	1§	Hall Print	100	27	27	27	26⅝
113⅝	91	7	Hanna Ipf	20	111	110½	111	110½
75	54	2	Harbison	60	61	60	60	60
41⅞	13	1.20	Hartman B	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅛

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Moderate Industrial Gains in the United States–South American Trade

A quiet period for business in the United States is generally forecast for the next several months, to be punctuated by a moderate upturn in the spring and a more marked quickening in the fall.

Present industrial trends would seem to point to a gradual improvement, however, from now on, and the quiet period promises developments of a sound and constructive character.

Favorable to the stability of trade will be the huge sums released for government and public utility construction and maintenance work, the total of which will approximate $7,600,000,000 in the present year, according to Secretary of Commerce Lamont. The amount involved makes a record for peace-time construction work.

The steel industry is stepping up operations, and reports an encouraging demand for the metal. An increasing momentum in automotive activity, together with continued railroad equipment buying, is noted. Pressure on prices, however, remains heavy.

President Hoover's statement on employment, showing that it is trending upward for the first time since last November, was particularly welcome, being made public at a time when recent unfavorable aspects of the employment and payroll situation were only just coming to notice. In the last week or two, according to reports from the Labor Department to the Administration, there has been a distinct gain in employment all over the country.

Check Payments Lower

In connection with these reports, Secretary Davis said: "We can expect a great deal of business in 1930, and the present year should see us well on the way to complete recovery."

A decline in business turnover during the week ended Jan. 18 was indicated by the volume of check payments, which was smaller than in either the preceding week or the corresponding period a year ago. The general level of wholesale prices, according to the Department of Commerce, rose fractionally over the previous week but was lower than at a similar time last year.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by figures on car loadings, continues on a level lower than at a similar date in 1929.

Substantial declines from the totals of the early weeks of last year continue to feature bank clearing returns, clearings this week amounting to $10,153,226,000, a decline of 26.1 per cent compared with the similar week of 1929.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $79,394,000 compared with $305,058,000 last week and $119,567,000 during the corresponding period last year.

Output of crude oil showed a decline in the week ended Jan. 18.

Reports From Other Countries

SOUTH AMERICA—A slightly improved tone manifests itself in South American business.

In Argentina the position of the corn crop has been favored by further rains, say cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce. Business, though still dull, has shown some small gains.

A shipment of gold to New York by the Bank of Brazil has resulted in some firming up of Brazilian exchange. A somewhat better trend is evident in trade at Rio de Janeiro while dullness prevails at Sao Paulo where an important firm dealing in commodities has gone into bankruptcy under liabilities approximating $5,000,000. Sugar prices are low, but substantial shipments of cotton to Liverpool are reported, with the market firmer.

Leading Stock Markets

Prices in the New York stock market have improved somewhat this week, although early trading developed an uncertain tone. With shorts forced to cover, more interest on the up side was stimulated, and the market made an unusually good show of strength late in the week. Foreign buying, a revival of which has been noted in the last few days, was an additional constructive factor, centering on high-class securities. Friday's transactions were the heaviest of the year. Brokers' loans, in the face of the upward trend, this week declined $24,000,000.

The week began quietly on the London Stock Exchange. Trading was hesitant and price movements were mixed. A better sentiment made itself felt about midweek, after which, with gilt-edged issues easier, many stocks were under pressure. Depression toward the close of the week was occasioned by the necessity of preparing for the Hatry settlement, many brokers disposing of their securities to this end.

Trading on the Paris Bourse resulted in an irregular trend early this week, followed by a firmer tendency, but with trading restricted.

The Berlin Boerse also has been dull this week. Monday's session was exceedingly irregular and prices during the rest of the week were on the down grade.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. EARNINGS STEADY

Adams Express Company and Southern Express Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net of $1,296,724 after interest, federal taxes, etc. This is equivalent, after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 80,548 shares of 5 per cent preferred outstanding at close of the year, to 49 cents a share on the 1,815,147 shares (par $10) of common outstanding after recent 10-for-one split-up of shares.

In the previous year net was $1,297,704, equivalent after $262,772 dividends on preferred then outstanding, to $15.62 a share (par $100) on 66,265 common shares. Balance sheet shows total investments carried at cost of $52,609,864, having market value Dec. 31 of $53,323,423. Cash and call loans totaled $20,361,920.

DU PONT EARNINGS SHOW LARGE GAIN

Report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income after all charges, including interest and taxes, of $78,171,730, equivalent after debenture stock dividends, to $7.08 a share on 10,196,777 average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

This compares with 1928 net of $64,097,798, equivalent to $6.27 a share on 9,359,374 average number of common shares outstanding. Net in 1928 includes profits of $2,286,000 from sale of 114,000 shares of United States Steel Corp. common stock.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

NEW YORK — Recent offering by Pennsylvania R. R. of $71,836,050 stock to shareholders has been 98.15 per cent subscribed, a larger proportion than in 1928, when a smaller amount of stock was offered. Holders of only 2.2 per cent of the stock chose to pay in two installments.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ala G&L 5s	101⅝	101⅝
Alleghany 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¼	103¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	141½	139⅝
Am T & T 5s wi	100½	100⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101	100⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100½	100
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	85	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84½	84⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¼	102¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	93
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	59	58
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅜	92⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	84⅛	84⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	98⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101⅛
BO 5s ct Swn div	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 5s series D	101⅝	101⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅞	104⅝
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	86⅝	86⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	96⅝	96½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅛	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅝	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91	91
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	101
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93½	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93⅜	93⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅛	99⅝
Can North 4½s	98⅛	98⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	111	110⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅞	101⅝
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101⅛	101
Cen of Ga Cen R 5s	97⅛	97⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101	101
Cen Steel 8s '41	102	102
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98½	98½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97⅜	97⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	98⅛	98⅛
Ches & O B wi	94	94
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100½	100½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	105¼	105¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72	71⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	99	98½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	96	96
Chi Railway 5s '27	74¼	74¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	92½	92½
Chi RI&P reg 4s	85½	85½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85⅞	85⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103⅛	103⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	86⅝	86⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	86⅝	86⅝
Colo Pow 4½s	92	92
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99⅜	99⅜
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	99
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Commercial Credit 5½s '25	92	92
Commercial Credit 6s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85¼	84⅞
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93½	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	60⅜	60⅜
Con Gas 6½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow unf 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Container Corp 6s '46	90	90
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅜	101⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	37½	37⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80¼	80¼
Cuban-Am Sug cvf 8s '31	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100	100
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93¾	93¾
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	88	88
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅛	102
Dodge BBros sf 6s '40	93¾	93¾
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101	101
Erie gen lien 7s	80⅝	80⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	95¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	80	80
Fla East Coast 5s '74	52½	52½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	25½	25½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102¼
Gen Pub Sve 5½s '39	94¾	94¾
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102	102
Gen Invest 5s	92	92
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105	105
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	102¼	102¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	77	77
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69¾	69¾
Hud & Man adj 5s '57	77	76½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Cen 4s '52	90½	90½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	91	91
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	96⅜	96⅜
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	102⅜	102⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	69¾
Ind Louisville 4s	85	85
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91⅜	91⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97½	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64	63⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63⅜	63⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	63½	63½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	93	93
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	88¼	87⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89½
Int Rys Cen As 6½s '47	95	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	121	119½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103⅜	102¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¾	104
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	85	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	73½	73½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104	104
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	93¼	93¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106½	106½
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Midvale Steel cv 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	97⅝	97⅝
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	75½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99⅛	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98	98
Mo Pac 5½s gen '65	109¾	109¾
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	92⅝	92⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nat Acme 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅛	99⅛
Nat Rad 6½s '47 ct	32¾	32¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95⅝	95⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	93⅝	93⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Dock 5s '58	77½	77½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93	93
NY NHH rfg deb 3½s '54	75¾	75¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90⅝	90¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	104⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	125	125
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46	46
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	23	23
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅛	99⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107
Nor Am Ed 5s A '65	100	100
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s '42	100½	100½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¼	100¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97⅝	97⅝
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105½	105½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89¼	89¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅝	100⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100⅜	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50	47¼
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Penn RR 4½s 63	98	98
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108½	108½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100½	100⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¼	102⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91⅝	91
Phil Co 5s '67	97¼	96⅜
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	93	92⅜
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	108	108
Pitts C C&StLL 5s A '70	107	107
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98⅝	98¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pub Sve N J 6½s '48	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94½	94½
Remington Rand 5½s'47 ww	95¼	95
Rep Brass 6s '48	102¼	102¼
Richcfield Oil 6s ct	96	96
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	108
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96⅛	96
St L & S F 4½s '78	89¾	87¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100½	100½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	100½
St L S W 2d 4s '89	78	78
St L S W con 4s '32	97¾	97¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s' 52	102⅜	102⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91	91
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54⅛	53½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	49	49
Seabd A L con 6s' 45	66⅞	65
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	92⅝
Shell Union 5s' 47	94¼	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	43½
Shell Union Oil 5s ct ww	98⅛	98
Silesian, Am Corp 7s '41	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Smith A O 6½s '36	101½	101½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102⅛	102
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102¼	102¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	96¼	96¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91	91
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123	122½
So Ry 4s St L div '51	87¼	87¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅜	102¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	88¾	88¾
Tex Corp 5s '44 ct	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99¼	99
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	31
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 w	100	98⅝
Trunx Traer Coal 6½s '43	98⅝	98⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103¼	103
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101¾	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90	90
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	96	96
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅜	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	102½	102½
Wabash 4½s '78	89½	89½
Walworth 6s '45	87	87
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	103
West Pa Pow 5½s F '63	104⅜	104⅜
Western Electric 5s 44	102⅜	102⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	80⅛	80½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	95
Western Pac 5s A '46	101⅞	101⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87½	87⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¼	101
White Eagle Oil 5½s	102½	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	28	28
Youngstown 5s	101	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅜	100⅜
Wis Cen gen '49 4s	81½	81½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 25	Jan 24
1st 4¼s '47	100.20	100.20	100.19	100.19	100.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82¼	82¼		
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	99		
Akershus 5s' 63	91	91		
Antioquia 7s A '45	72	72		
Antioquia 7s B '45	71⅞	71⅞		
Antwerp 5s '58	94⅝	94⅝		
Argentine 5½s '62	90⅝	90½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '55	97	97		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97¼	97		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅞	97¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97¼	97		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97¼	97		
Australia 5s '55	90½	90¼		
Australia 5s '57	91½	90¼		
Austria (Gov't 7s '43	103⅞	103⅝		
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	82	82		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109½	109½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107⅝		
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅛	110⅛		
Berlin 6s '58	89⅛	89		
Berlin 6½s '50	94½	94¼		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88⅝	88½		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90		
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73	72		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	78	78		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	92½	91¾		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82	81		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76⅝	76⅝		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	76⅛		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97⅛	97		
Brisbane 5s '58	87⅛	87⅛		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74⅞	74⅞		
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85	84⅝		
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83	82⅝		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	83	82		
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98½		
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛		
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅞	103⅝		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	84	84		
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93½	93		
(Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95½	93½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¼	89¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89½		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94½	94½		
Col Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	64	64		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74⅜	74⅜		
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	72	69½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71	70½		
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	83	83		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¼	100¼		
Cundl (Rep) 6½s '59	72	71¾		
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼		
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111	11		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92	92		
Denmark (iKng) 6s '42	104¼	104⅛		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¼	98		
Duke Price Pow 6s	103½	103½		
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	92	92		
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½		
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅛	102⅛		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	76¾	76¾		
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼		
Fiat 7s '46 war	103½	103		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94½		
Finnish A 6½s '54	95	95		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107		
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅛	113⅝		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '35	89¼	89¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	82		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	82¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94½		
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99	99		
Germ G E 7s '46	101	101		
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96	96		
Greek 6s '68	88	88		
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98	98		
Hamburg 6s '46	93½	93½		
Harpen 6s '49 w	91	91		
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101	101		
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86½	86½		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92½	92½		
Italian Credit Cn 7s A '37	95	95		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93⅜	93⅜		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	92⅝		
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	96⅝		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	94½	94		
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '31	95⅛	95⅛		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	102⅞		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94⅜	94⅜		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¼	103¼		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103¼		
Medellin 6½s '54	65⅜	65⅜		
Mex (Rep) 5s '45	20½	19		
Mex 6s small A '33	22½	22½		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	88		
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½	96½		
New So Wales 5s '58	87	87		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104	104		
Norway Bank 5s '67	96½	96½		
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝		
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	103½		
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅝	103⅝		
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼		
Oriental Cm Bk 7s ct	88⅝	88⅝		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	88⅝	88¼		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97		
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91½	90¼		
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103⅜	103½		
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¼	105½		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101	101		
Peru 6s '60	75	74		
Peru 6s '61	74½	74½		
Poland 6s '40	76	75⅞		
Poland 7s '47	83⅞	83		
Poland 8s '50	95¼	94		
Porto Alx (City) 7½s '56	84	84		
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	107½	107		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¼	90¼		
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73¼	73		
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	100¼	100		
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66½	66		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '66	82¾	82		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95	95		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88		
Sao Paulo (Rz) 7s '56	89½	89½		
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92½	92½		
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	70	70		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92½	92½		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88	86¾		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95½	95½		
Saxon State 7s '45	94	94		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77¾	77¾		
Silesia Riv 6s '47	74½	73		
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	75	75		
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104⅞	104½		
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅝	104½		
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¼	108¼		
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103	102⅞		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	88	87½		
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	97½	97⅜		
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99½	99½		
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89⅜	89½		
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅞	88½		
Tyrol 7½s '55	96	96		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅝	103¾		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	88⅛	88½		
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	88⅛	88½		
Unterelbe 6s '53	83½	83		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97	97		
Westphalia El 6s '53	81¼	81		

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.

	1929	1928
Dec gross	$4,643,890	$4,655,521
Net oper income	737,504	460,882
12 months' gross	58,135,940	58,062,057
Net oper income	9,367,644	9,385,057

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1929	1928
Dec gross	$5,576,358	$5,627,127
Net oper income	993,567	713,044
12 months' gross	71,722,735	71,935,071
Net oper income	12,938,556	12,315,126

ROAD AND BRIDGE BONDS

A banking group headed by the National City Company and including Harris, Forbes & Co., Chatham Phenix Corporation, the Northern Trust Company, Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo., Halsey, Stuart & Co. and First National Company and Stix & Company of St. Louis is offering to yield about 4.30 per cent, $2,000,000 Jackson County, Missouri road and bridge 4½ per cent bonds, due serially Jan. 15, 1936 to 1950 inclusive.

RUMANIAN BANK RATE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Prime Minister Juliu Maniu has ordered Minister of Finance Virgil Madgearu to call representatives of all credit institutions to a meeting at Bucharest for the purpose of lowering the interest rates and making easier credit, especially for agriculture, which is in a precarious situation.

OHIO LEATHER CO.

Ohio Leather Co. reports for 1929 net profit of $139,152 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, compared with $147,278 in 1928.

Public Service Corporation (N.J.) Shows Steady Growth

Record 1929 Income 300 P. C. Greater Than Five Years Ago—Serves Rich Territory

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 49

Strategically located on the Atlantic seaboard, sponsored by some of the most powerful financial interests, and showing a record of uninterrupted growth, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey appeals to the investor who is predisposed to place some of his capital in the public utility industry.

The company is one of the large producers of electric power in the United States, and serves a prosperous, heavily industrialized area.

Indicative of its possibilities of growth, an expansion and improvement program involving the expenditure of $41,000,000 has been announced for 1930 by T. N. McCarter, president.

Public Service of New Jersey is a holding company, controlling electric power and light, gas and transportation subsidiaries furnishing service to about 32 per cent of the population of New Jersey, and reaching some 3,100,000 people.

Coincident with the announcement of record earnings for 1929, the common stock was this week placed on a $3.40 annual dividend basis, compared with the regular $2.60 rate paid previously.

Evidence of the confidence placed in the company by big financial interests is shown by the 1928 annual report which states that United Gas Improvement owned 1,582,958 shares of the common, and United Corporation, organized by J. P. Morgan & Co., owned 959,682 common shares, its largest investment.

Serves Rich Territory

The company was organized 27 years ago, and has had the benefit of excellent and progressive management. It has concentrated its expansion in a limited but rich territory, and the increase in its earning power and its favorable financial position are proof that its destinies are guided by able hands.

The area served by the company extends from the Hudson River opposite New York City southwest across the State to the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia and includes Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Hoboken, Passaic, Orange, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick and Union City.

The chief subsidiaries of the company consist of Public Service Electric & Gas Company, which showed total assets as of Dec. 31, 1928, of $372,700,000, the Public Service Co-ordinated Transport, a transportation concern which supplies street railway and bus service in about 290 communities covering the entire northern and most of the southern part of the State, with assets as shown on the last annual statement of $130,870,000, and a 40 per cent inter

NILES-BEMENT CO.'S PROFITS ARE DOUBLED

Increased Efficiency and Activity in Machine Tool Industry

NEW YORK—Activity in the machine tool industry and increased efficiency under the present business set-up, just completing its first full year, should enable Niles-Bement-Pond Company to show net about double the $607,734 in 1928. Per-share earnings on the 192,500 common shares will be near $6 for 1929.

Late in 1928 Niles-Bement made a number of changes in operating end. It disposed of its Pratt & Whitney Aircraft subsidiary in exchange for common stock of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, exchanged its Niles Tool Works Company and Niles Gear Company holdings for shares in General Machinery Corporation and exchanged assets of Niles Crane Corporation for stock of Shepard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corporation. These changes greatly strengthened its earning position.

Good Year for Machine Tools

No interest on funded debt or preferred dividend charges are ahead of the common at present, due to exchange of subsidiaries' stock and assets for stock in other companies.

The last year saw unusual activity in the machine tool market, extending well into mid-summer. Pratt & Whitney Company, Niles-Bement's wholly owned machine tool subsidiary, received a good share and operated practically 100 per cent until fall. Practically all machine tool makers piled up a large volume of unfilled orders, so that even now, with business quieter than for some time, there are enough orders to insure operations far into 1930.

That Sheppard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corporation had a good year is evidenced by its declaration of $1 extra in November. Niles-Bement does not hold a controlling interest, but owns a substantial block of the stock.

General Machinery Corporation, makers of a variety of machinery products, has also been enjoying good business. In this case, also, a controlling interest is not held, but the parent company's equity is large.

Prospects for Dividends

Niles-Bement is not on a dividend basis at present. No dividend payment was thought likely in 1929. Now, however, the strengthened status and improved earning power make it seem likely stockholders will receive a share in profits in the near future.

Niles-Bement entered on its present activity in strong financial condition. Surplus had been built up steadily for several years, and at the end of 1928 was $3,254,095. Current assets of $8,584,361 were about 10.7 times current liabilities. Cash was more than $1,000,000. Property account was carried at $5,386,506, only a little more than one-third of total assets.

The 20,000 shares of United Aircraft & Transport held in the treasury now have a value of around $1,000,000, equivalent to about $5.20 a share on the common.

Niles-Bement common is selling on the curb around 27, contrasted with high for 1929-30 of 78 and low of 21⅛.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN WEEK'S BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says: A slight improvement is noted in industrial areas, mainly parts of the central West and East, where factory industry has made further encouraging progress. On balance, wholesale and jobbing trade has not expanded much, whereas retail trade, aided by reduction sales, shows a slight gain.

Industry, led by the heavier trades, notably iron, steel and automobile manufacturing and coal mining, the latter reflecting exceedingly cold weather, have made quite fair advances, considering the extent of the quieting down visible in December.

In some of the lighter trades, such as shoes, leather manufacturing, silk and rayon manufacturing, operations have also broadened.

Cotton manufacturing still runs under close curtailment, and in the mining industry copper production is held down, pending a clearer view of future price conditions and of stocks of metal on hand.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO (AP) — Under pressure from an overnight accumulation of selling orders, wheat values here averaged lower early today. Prospects were that considerable enlargement of the amount of wheat on ocean passage would be announced Monday.

Opening ¼ to ¾c off, Chicago wheat afterward rallied to above yesterday's finish. Corn, oats and provisions were also easy, with corn starting unchanged to ½c down and subsequently recovering.

Opening prices today were: Wheat —March 1.21⅜ to 1.22, May 1.26 to ¼, July 1.27½. Corn—March .87 to ¼, May .90⅝ to ⅞, July .93 to ⅛. Oats—March .45¾, May .47⅛.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
March	1.22	1.23	1.21⅜	1.22¼
May	1.26¼	1.27	1.26	1.26½
July	1.27½	1.28⅝	1.27¼	1.28
Corn				
March	.87¼	.87¾	.86⅞	.87⅝
May	.90⅝	.91½	.90⅜	.91
July	.93⅛	.93⅝	.93	.93⅝
Oats				
March	.45¾	.46⅛	.45⅜	.46
May	.47	.47⅝	.46⅞	.47⅛
July	.46	.46	.45½	.45⅞
Lard				
Jan 10.55	10.55	10.42	10.40	
March	...	...	...	10.57
May 10.85	10.85	10.75	10.75	
July 11.00	11.00	10.95	10.95	

SCHWAB'S DREAM FOR BALTIMORE

RICHMOND—"Baltimore will some day have the largest steel plant in the world. That is my dream," said Charles M. Schwab, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, following a banquet in his honor. "I am spending $1,000,000 a month on the Sparrows Point plant for expansion to meet demands of the immediate future." Asked for his opinion about business conditions, Mr. Schwab said: "I am optimistic. I am always optimistic. When you see me some other way, that will be news with a capital 'N.'"

M-K-T OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—Missouri-Kansas-Texas will show earnings applicable to the common of $5 a share for 1929," President Halle stated. "Gross revenues for the year," he continued, "were roundly $58,000,000, compared with $56,549,118 in 1928. Distributors of automobiles throughout our territory who about three months ago discontinued placing orders for cars have re-entered the market for a goodly amount of cars. Business leaders in the Southwest are almost without exception optimistic on the outlook. For the 1930 crop prospects are promising.

MAVIS BOTTLING RECEIVERSHIP

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott has granted a temporary receivership sought by Lotos, Inc., against the Mavis Bottling Company of Baltimore. Lotos, Inc., is said to own all the capital stock of the Mavis Company.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aeronautical war..	1½	1½	1½
1 Aero Sup B	8½	8½	8½
3 All Am Gen Cp....	16½	16½	16½
1 Allied Mills	13½	13½	13½
20 Allied Pow & Lt..	41⅜	40⅝	41¼
1 Alum Co Am pf ..107½	107½	107½	
2 Am Brit & Cont ..	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1 Am Cit P&L B	13⅝	13½	13⅝
30 Am Com Pow A...	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
2 Am Com Pow B...	35½	35⅜	35½
1 Am Com Po opt w	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17 Am Cont Oilfields.	⅞	⅞	⅞
25 Am Cyan B	27½	27⅜	27½
6 Am Equities	17½	17½	17½
41 Am Gsa & El ...126	121½	126	
2 Am Invest B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
†50 Am Light & Trac .250	249½	250	
1 Am Salamandra ..	56	56	56
61 Am Superpower ..	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
6 Am Superpow pf ..	91	91	91
4 Am Yvette new ..	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
194 Anglo Am pot cod	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10 Anglo Am Pot reg	17	17	17
145 Anglo-AmO n cod	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Arkansas Nat G A	9¼	9¼	9¼
15 Ark Nat Gas A ..	9¼	8⅞	9¼
2 Asso Dye & Print .	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Asso El Ind Lid ..	6½	6½	6⅝
141 Asso G&E I A	46	44⅝	45⅝
27 Asso G&E deb rts	11	9⅝	11
1 Asso Rayon pf ...	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
4 Atl Fruit & Sug..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 All Securities cp.	16	16	16
B			
1 Babit Corp	3	3	3
81 Balt & O rts wi..	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3 Bancomit Corp....	50¼	50	50¼
2 Bellanca Aircr vtc	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Bickford pf	20	20	20
3 Blaw Knox	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
3 Blue Ridge	7⅝	7½	7⅝
3 Blue Rdg cvt pf..	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝
1 Blumenthal	29	29	29
5 Bridgeport Mach..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Buckeye P L	68½	68½	68½
1 Bulova Wtch pf...	35½	35½	35½
1 Burco cv pf.....	41	41	41
1 Burma Ltd.....	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Butler Bros.....	15	15	15
C			
1 Cable & Wire A...	3½	3½	3½
3 Cable & Wire B...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 CAM Co vtc.....	⅞	⅞	⅞
9 CanMarcWireless.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1 CentralAtStates..	6	6	6
5 Cent Pub Serv A.	35½	35⅜	35½
38 CenStatesElec ..	21	20⅞	21
1 ChainStoresStock.	14¼	14¼	14¼
†10 Childs pf	108	108	108
85 Cities Service....	28⅝	28	28⅝
2 Cities Serv pf....	89⅝	88½	89⅝
1 CitiesServPw7%pf	93½	93½	93½
8 Cleve Tractor....	27	23⅝	27
2 ColgatePalmolive..	53	52⅝	53
3 Colon Oil.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Columbia Picture.	30	30	30
†80 Commwealth Ed ...238	238	238	
6 do pf	96	95⅝	96
82 Comwith & So war	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
4 do pf	95	95	95
1 Community W W..	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Cons Dairy Prod.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
125 Cons Instrument	4⅝	5	5
1 Cont'l Oil Me vtc.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Cooper Bess pf A	40½	40½	40½
20 Cord Corp	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Crosdon Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 Creole Pet	6¾	6¼	6⅜
1 Cresson Gold	½	½	½
4 Crocker & Wheeler	20⅞	20¼	20¼
11 do rts w I	1	1	1
1 Cuneo Press	35	35	35
D			
2 Curtiss W war..	2	2	2
2 Cusi Mex Min	1½	1½	1½
†175 Deere & Co (6)....565	549	565	
76 De Forest Radio.	3⅛	2⅝	3
11 Detroit Aircraft..	6	5⅞	5⅞
3 Dresser M A (3½)	32	32	32
2 Dubilier Conden...	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 Duval Tex Sul....	18½	18½	18½
E			
6 East States Pw B	25⅝	25¼	25¼
13 Eisler Elec.....	17⅞	17½	17⅞
142 El Bd & Sh (6%F)	85⅞	84¼	85⅞
4 El Bd & Sh pf (6)..	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
12 El Pow Assoc A..	26⅝	26	26⅛
5 El Pw&Lt opt war	34⅛	33½	34⅛
4 Elec Sh (1A).....	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
1 Elec Share pf (6)	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
2 Emp Fire Ins....	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Employ Rein (1½)	25	25	25
F			
1 Fairchild Avia A..	4	4	4
1 Fajardo Sugar ...	50	50	50
1 Federal Screw	36½	36½	36½
5 Fiat rcts	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Fiat deb. rts	2½	2½	2½
2 Ford Mot Can A..	31⅜	31	31⅜
†25 Ford Mot Can B..	49½	49½	49½
6 Ford Mot France .	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Ford Mot Ltd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7 Fourth Natl Inv....	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛
112 Fox Thea A	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜
3 Franklin Mfg Co ..	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜
1 Galena Oil n	3½	3½	3½
G			
4 Garlock Packing..	22½	22	22½
4 Gen Bak	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4 Gen Bak pf	49	47⅝	49
4 Gen Elec Ltd reg..	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Gen Empire	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
3 Gen Gas&El A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
13 Gen Realt&Util ..	14¼	13½	14¼
8 Gen Thea Eq vtc...	37	36⅝	37
2 Gilbert Co	18⅜	18½	18½
6 Globe Underwriters	16	15⅞	16
1 Gold Seal Electric.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Goldberg St	7½	7½	7½
10 Golden Center Min	5¼	5	5¼
5 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
35 Goldman Sach 6%F	35⅞	35⅛	35½
1 Graymur	34	34	34
†30 Gt At&P NV (5).240	235½	235½	
1 Gray T Pay Stn....	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Groc St Prod vtc..	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1 Ground Grip (1¼g)	24½	24½	24½
5 G Oil Cp Pa (1½)	136	135¼	135¼
H			
1 Hecla Min (1)	12	12	12
1 Horn A C.....	1	1	1
1 Houston Gulf Gas	13	13	13
5 Hudson Bay M&S	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
5 Humble Oil & Ref	81	80¾	81
I			
†50 Illinois Pipe Line.307⅝	307⅝	307⅝	
6 Imp Oil Can new.	26	25⅝	26
6 Ind Ter Illum....	28⅞	28½	28⅞
2 Insull Util.....	59¼	59	59¼
2 Ins Co No Am....	73½	72½	73½
62 Intercon Petrol...	1¼	1	1¼
3 nlternat Pet.....	21	20⅝	21
2 nlter Saf Raz cm.	13¼	13	13¼
2 Inter Super Pow..	35	34⅝	35
3 Inter Util A.....	35	35	35
3 Inter Util B.....	8	7⅞	8
1 Inter Util war....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Inter Util pf xwar	80	80	80
2 Irving Air Chute.	12⅜	12¾	12⅜
2 Ital Super Pow A	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
J			
1 Johnsn Mt rts csh	⅝	⅝	⅝
K			
1 Ken-Rad Tube....	8	8	8
6 Kirby Pet.....	2½	2⅜	2½
1 Knott Corp.....	25	25	25
1 Kolster Brandes..	¾	¾	¾
L			
2 Lefcourt Realty ..	18	17⅞	18
3 Lefcourt Realty pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
3 Lehman Corp.....	80	80	80
2 Leonard Oil.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Lerner Stores.....	55	51⅝	55
2 Lily Tulip Cup..	18	18	18
1 Lion Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Lone Star Gas n.	35½	35½	35½
1 Long Is Light....	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4 Louisiana L&E....	3½	3¼	3½
M			
2 Mannenchwitz	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
3 Mangel Stores....	15½	15¼	15¼
27 Marine Midland...	33⅜	33	33⅛
4 Marland of Mex...	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Marion Stm Shov.	11½	11½	11½
4 Mavis Bottling Co	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Mayflower Asso ..	53	53	53
1 Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Mid Royalty cvt pf	17½	17½	17½
9 Mid West Util n..	26½	25⅞	26½
1 Midland United	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Mining Co Canada	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Mo Kan Pipe Line	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Moody's Inv pt pf.	43⅜	41½	43⅜
1 Morrison Elec	43½	43½	43½
2 Mountain Prod	9	9	9
N			
3 Nachman Spring..	25	21¼	25
23 National Amer Co	10½	10	10⅛
4 National Aviation.	9½	9½	9½
1 Nat Dairy pf A..	105	105	105
1 Nat Fam Stores..	18½	18½	18½
1 Nat Food Prod B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Nat Fuel & G....	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Nat Pub Serv A..	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
2 Nat Trans	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
2 Nat Union Radio.	4½	4½	4½
3 Nat Steel xws....	54⅜	54	54⅜
3 Nehi Corp	19	18⅝	19
7 Nat Investors	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
3 N J Zinc new....	74⅝	74	74
4 New Mex & A Ld.115	115	115	
1 Newport Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 NY Auction	7	7	7
6 NY Investors	23	22⅞	22⅞
1 NY Tel 6½%pf...	115½	114⅜	115½
26 Niag Hud Pow...	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
5 Niag Hud P A wr	3½	3⅜	3½
5 Niag H P B war.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
9 Niag Co of Md...	12⅝	12	12⅝
1 Nipissing Mines ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 Noranda Mines ...	38¼	38	38¼
6 North Am Avia...	5½	5¼	5½
1 Novadel Agene ...	25	25	25
O			
3 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1	1⅛
8 Ohio Oil	71	70½	70½
1 Outboard Mot B..	4½	4½	4½
3 Otis Elev new....	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
P			
1 Pac Commercial ..	14½	14½	14½
1 Pacific Pub Ser	29	29	29
2 Pacific G&E 1pf ..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 Paramount Cab ...	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜
17 Pennroad Corp	13⅜	13¼	13¼
21 Petroleum Corp	13½	13¼	13¼

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Pie Bak Am A	30½	30½	30½
25 Pilo (Radio A	11½	11⅛	11⅜
11 Pitney Bowes new	15⅝	15	15⅝
9 Polymet Mrf	11	10	11
1 Pratt & Lambert.	55½	55½	55½
3 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Prince & Whitely.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6 Prince Whitly pf.	35⅞	35½	35⅞
22 Prudential Invest.	16⅝	16½	16⅝
20 Pub Util Hold....	19	18⅝	19
R			
2 Radio Products .	18½	17⅝	18½
3 Ry & Lgt Sec....	70⅝	70	70
1 Red Banks	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
11 Red Warrior	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Reynolds Metal ..	25⅞	25	25⅛
5 Rockld L&P rt ctf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Rolls Royce Ltd..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Ross Stores	2	2	2
S			
10 †Safewy Strs 2dw 201	201	201	
14 St Regis Paper..	22	21½	22
1 St Law Pap M....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Seeman Bros	41	41	41
78 Selected Indust..	10	9⅝	10
5 Selec Ind 2d pd...	71	70⅝	71
1 Shattuck Denn ...	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Sheaffer Pen.....	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
3 Shenandoah	9⅛	9	9⅛
9 Shenandoah pf ..	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
6 Silica G Crp ctfs.	25½	25¼	25½
30 †Smith A O 146	140¼	146	
1 Sinn Visc Int rct.	2½	2½	2½
2 Sonora Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Socast P & L pf..110¼	110¼	110¼	
2 S Cal Ed C pf (1⅝)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 So Cal Ed rts	3	3	3
1 So Colo Pow A (2)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
6 South Corp	6½	6	6½
1 South P Line (1)..	14	14	14
20 Southland Rlty (1)	11	10½	10½
1 Stahl Meyer	26	26	26
5 Stand Oil Ex pf...	96½	96½	96½
31 Stand Oil Ind	53	52⅝	53
2 Stand Oil Kan	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Stand Oil Ky	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Stein Cosmetics ..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Stand P & Lt new	63	63	63
1 Starrett Corp pf..	38½	38½	38½
3 Stutz Mot Car Am..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3 Sunray Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Superheater n	39	38½	38½
1 Syracuse W Mch B	8	8	8
T			
5 Tampa El	76¼	75⅜	75⅜
2 Teck Hugh Gold..	5½	5¼	5½
1 Tennessee Prod ..	14	14	14
2 Texon Oil&Land ..	9	9	9
5 Thermoid Co	21	20⅝	21
4 Third Nat Invest .	36	35⅛	36
3k Transamer Corp ..	44¼	42⅝	44⅛
13 Transamerica M rts	6	5	5
2 Transcont Air Tr ..	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
27 Tri Cont Corp	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
3 Tri Cont pf	81	81	81
1 Tri Utilities	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
†30 Tubize Art Silk B162	161	162	
U			
3 Union Am Invest.	30⅜	30½	30⅜
2 Un Nat Gas Can.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Ungerleider F Crp	30½	29½	30½
9 Uni Carr Fast....	16	16	16
1 United Chm pte pf	33½	33½	33½
9 Uni Corp war....	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1 Uni Dry Dock....	8	8	8
20 Unit Slec Srv rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞
254 United Gas.....	29⅛	28¾	28⅞
26 Un Gd & Fw A....	37⅜	36⅞	37¼
1 U S & INt Sec....	3	3	3
6 US & Int Sec 2pf.	63	62	62
4 US Dairy Prod A.	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 US Dairy Prod B.	13⅜	13½	13⅜
16 US Elec Pow Crp.	20	19	20
1 US Finish.....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
27 US Foil B.....	20¼	18⅞	20⅛
1 US Gypsum.....	43½	43½	43½
1 US Lines pf.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 United Stores vtc.	6	6	6
15 Utility Equities..	14½	13⅞	14
13 Util Pow & Lt....	18⅝	18⅛	18½
4 Util & Industries.	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
V			
2 Vacuum Oil	94⅝	94½	94⅝
10 Venezuelan Pet....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9 Vick Finance.....	8¼	8¼	8¼
W			
2 Watson (JW) Co..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Wayne Pump.....	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Wenden Cop Min ..	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Williams R C.....	18⅝	18	18⅜
5 Wil-Low Cafeterias	10⅝	10	10⅝
4 Winter Benjamin..	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞
1 Worth Inc A	21	21	21¼

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

5 Alabam P 5½s '67	94¼	94	94
1 Alumin Co 5 '52...102½	102½	102½	
2 Alumin Ltd 5 '48..	98¾	98½	98¾
3 Am Cnwith P 6 '49.102	101⅝	102	
12 Am G&E 5 '28.....	95⅝	95	95
8 Am P&L 6 2016....105½	105¼	105½	
1 Am Roll M 5 '48..	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Am Seat 6 '36.....	71	71	71
1 Am Solv 6½ '36 xw	92	92	92
8 Appalach P 5 '56..	96¾	96¾	96¾
17 Ark P&Lt 5 '56...	95	94½	95
6 Asso G&E 5½ '77.100¾	100¼	100¾	
3 Assoc G&El 5s '68. 80½	80½	80½	
1 Asso G&E 4½'48xw 93	93	93	
3 Asso G&El5½s'48xw120	120	120	
1 Asso S Hdw6½ '33 86½	86½	86½	
1 Assoc T Util 5½ '44 99	99	99	
3 Atlas Plywd 5½ '43 84	83⅞	84	
105 Balt &O RR 4½ '60.101½	101⅛	101¼	
1 Bates Val 6 '42 ww102	102	102	
5 Assoc T Util 5½ '44 95¼	95¼	95¼	
2 Bell T Can 5 A'55...100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
13 Bell T Can 5 B '57.100⅜	100½	100⅜	
3 Buf Gen El 5 A '56.101	101	101	
18 Can Pac Ry 5 '54..100	99⅞	99⅞	
1 Carolina P&L 5 '56 98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
22 Cent St El 5½ '54. 74½	74¼	74½	
10 Cent St El 5 '48... 71⅜	71¼	71⅜	
1 Chic Ry cod 5 '27.. 74	74	74	
5 Cit Ser Po 5½s '52 87	87	87	
3 Clev Trm Blg 6s'41 95	95	95	
3 Cnt G&El 3s & A '58. 85¾	85¾	85¾	
1 Cudahy Pck 5s '46. 98½	98½	98½	
1 Det C Gas 5s B '50 98	98	98	
1 Det Int Blg 6½s'52 76½	76½	76½	
11 Ed El Illu 5s '33 wi 99¾	99⅝	99¾	
3 El PNG6½s'43xw.102¾	102	102	
2 ElPNGas6½s'48 ... 102	102	102	
3 Emp O&R 5½s'42. 84½	84¼	84½	
5 Fed Sugar 6s '33.. 93	93	93	
2 Fed Water 5½s '54 92⅝	92½	92½	
2 Firestone Ti 5s '52 92½	92⅜	92½	
38 Flak Rub 5½s '31. 48	47½	48	
16 Fla P&Lt 5s '54.. 87¼	87	87¼	
1 Garlock Pk 6s '39. 96	96	96	
1 Gatineau Po 6s '41 95¼	95¼	95¼	
12 Gen Th Eq 6s '44.115	114⅝	115	
6 Ga Pow 5s '67 .... 96½	96¼	96¼	
2 Gd Trunk 6⅜s'36.106	106	106	
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47. 130	130	130	
10 do 5s '37 .....100½	100	100	
7 Gulf St Util 5sA'56 92	92⅞	93	
1 Hood Rub 7s '36. 88¼	88¼	88¼	
5 do 5½s '36.... 80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	
56 Housat GG 6½s'43ww 76½	76½	76½	
25 do 6s A '43..... 84⅝	81	84	
1 Ill P & L 5½s '57 90	90	90	
7 IndnapP&L 5s A'57. 98¾	98¼	98¾	
31 Insull U I 6s'40 B 99½	99½	99½	
3 Inter SecAm 5s'47 82½	82	82½	
3 Inters Pow 5s '57 87¼	87¼	87¼	
3 Invest B&S 5sA'47 88	88	88	
10 Invest 5s A'47 ww 89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	
8 do 5s A '47 xw. 77	77	77	
2 Koppers G&C 5½'50 99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
1 LehighP86s A 2026.102	102	102	
12 La P&L 5s '57.. 93⅜	92¼	93⅜	
4 Manit Pw 5½s A'51 96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
15 Miss R F 6s'44ww.105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	
1 MontLH&P 5sA'51 98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
5 Morris 7½s '30 ... 99¾	99¾	99¾	
15 Nat Pub Ser 5s '78 76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
9 NY F I 5½s'48 ww 81	81	81	
15 NY P&Lt 4½s '67. 92	91⅝	92	
2 Niag F Pw 6s '50..106	106	106	
5 N A Ed 5

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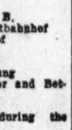

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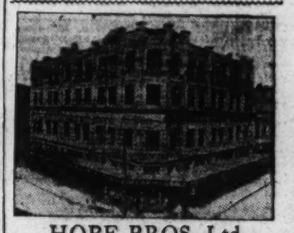

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Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.

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Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung

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Opposite Symphony Hall

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WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Stucco house, 7 rooms, corner, 50x118, all improvements; near Lackawanna and bus to New York and Newark; $12,500; terms arranged. Call Orange 6799, 8:30 to 5 o'clock, or Orange 4694-M evenings and Sundays.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
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WANTED—In Daytona Beach, Fla., in private family, large, pleasant room in best part of town for one; references exchanged. X-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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The only beauty shop operated by
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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Florida

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Florida

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Florida

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Smart Footwear
For WOMEN
REASONABLY PRICED
ARCADE BOOTERY
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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Men, Women and Children
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UTMOST IN QUALITY
Decidedly Moderate in Cost

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Taste the Difference in
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Schneider's Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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Take a "Tip" from TIPP'S
Tipp Hats are custom made, moulded, draped, fitted to YOUR head by Style Specialists—or your old Hat re-styled re-blocked re-shaped by the same methods
TIPP'S Millinery
130-132 Peachtree Arcade

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA (Continued)

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HEmlock 5300
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A CLEAN PLACE TO STOP
RATES: $1.00-$1.50 24 Rooms

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JANE PORTER.

Where: England and Scotland.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English novelist, one of a family which displayed considerable artistic talent. For a sister, Anna Maria, was a novelist also, while a brother, Sir Robert Kerr Porter, was a celebrated painter and traveler. Jane Porter was born in Durham, England, but the family removed to Edinburgh, a city more especially designed than all others to accentuate that love of beauty and romance which reigns in the hearts of children. Moreover, the Porters were particularly favored, for they enjoyed acquaintance with both Flora Macdonald and the young Walter Scott. Hence, even after the family went south to live in London, the glamour of Scottish history and romance still ruled supreme in the affections of the young Porters.

It so happened that there were at that time a number of Polish refugees in London, a people proud and noble in the midst of their misfortune and exile. Their cause so aroused the sympathies of Jane Porter that, when she first sat down to her table to write, naturally enough she wrote a very stirring historical romance, called "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and concerned with the adventures of a gallant Polish nobleman and patriot. Among her works, "Thaddeus" and "Scottish Chiefs" are best known and are still read with delight by young people. "Scottish Chiefs" was published four years before the first of Scott's historical novels, "Waverley"; and, whereas most such works which antedated the Waverley Novels have been long since forgotten, "Scottish Chiefs" has retained its popularity, presumably because of the genuine appeal of its spirited portrayal of knightly chivalry in the days of William Wallace and the Bruce. Historically, it is absolutely accurate. Miss Porter wrote also other novels which are less well-known; she wrote several plays and was a contributor to periodicals of her own time. But it be with the lure of "Scottish Chiefs" that her name is inextricably linked.

A Word a Day

Subsume

Here is a word which has its definite place in our language, but which must be used precisely. For example, the genus *equus* subsumes the following species: horses, burros, mules, zebras. And any one of the species subsumes the various types of individuals in its class, as the horse species, to illustrate, subsumes the following breeds: Arabian, Flemish, Clydesdale, Percheron, etc.

In other words, to subsume" is to "include under, to classify under, as belonging to it." Whales, being mammals, are not subsumed under Pisces, the general classification for fishes.

We get our word from a combination of the Latin *sub*, "under," and *sumere*, "to take."

Sub-sume' is accented on the second syllable; sound first *u* as in *up*, second as in *use*, final *e* silent.

"The word 'devil' subsumes all the influences which try to discourage the good man."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is being done to preserve Hawaiian crafts and traditions?—*Educational Page* 20

Through what two historical novels is Jane Porter best known?—*One Minute Biography* 20

What painting at the exhibition of Italian art, now being held in England, has been given the place of honor?—*Art News and Comment* 20

What is Virginia doing to acquaint motorists with historic places of interest in that State?—*Editorial Page* 20

In what house in Salem, Mass., is the dining room table kept perpetually set?—*Interior Decoration and Antiques Page* ... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

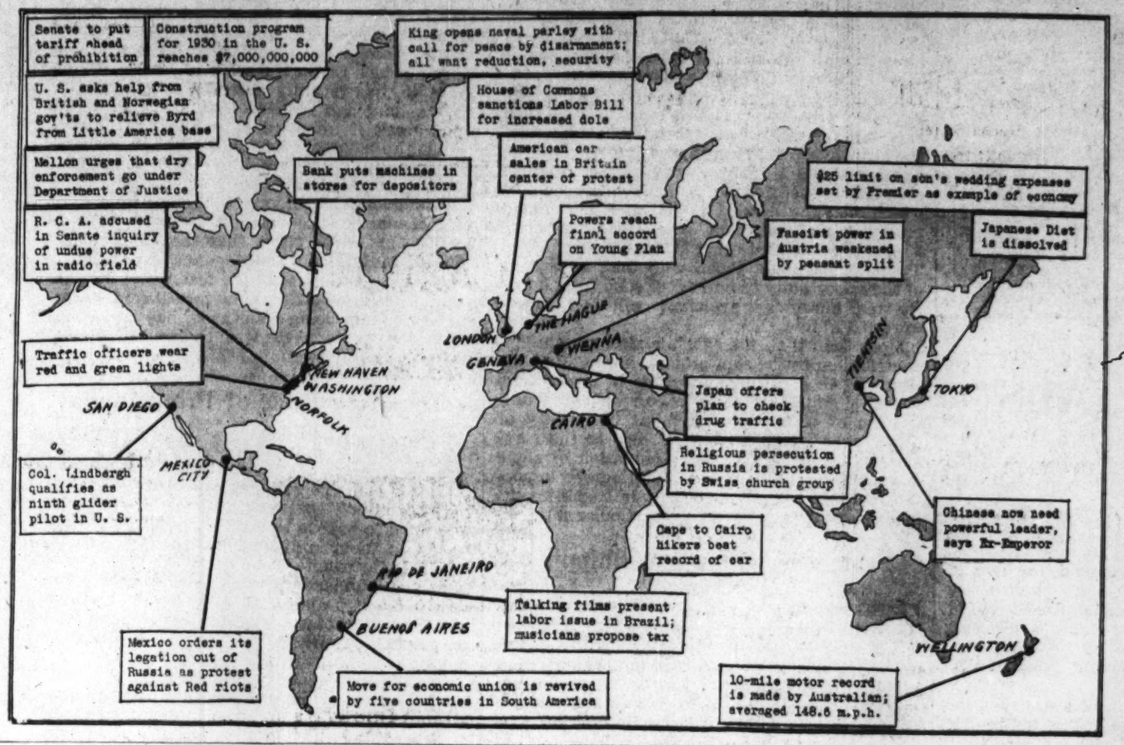
Life: Since most important business deals are closed across lunch tables now, why hasn't some executive thought of breaking down sales resistance in his office by covering his desk with a linen tablecloth and dressing his secretary as a waitress?

Minneapolis Journal: A financial writer advises the people to save one-fifth of their income. As most of them are already spending about six-fifths of it, saving one-fifth would bring them out about even.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Face cream 3300 years old has been found in an Egyptian tomb. Evidently it was not of the vanishing kind.

Atlanta Constitution: Cheer up! Even an old suit of clothes has its shiny side.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Senate to put tariff ahead of prohibition
Construction program for 1930 in the U. S. reaches $7,000,000,000
King opens naval parley with call for peace by disarmament; all want reduction, security
U. S. asks help from British and Norwegian gov'ts to relieve Byrd from Little America base
House of Commons sanctions Labor Bill for increased dole
Mellon urges that dry enforcement go under Department of Justice
Bank puts machines in stores for depositors
American car sales in Britain center of protest
$25 limit on son's wedding expenses set by Premier as example of economy
R. C. A. accused in Senate inquiry of undue power in radio field
Powers reach final accord on Young Plan
Fascist power in Austria weakened by peasant split
Japanese Diet is dissolved
Traffic officers wear red and green lights
THE HAGUE
LONDON
VIENNA
GENEVA
NEW HAVEN
WASHINGTON
NORFOLK
SAN DIEGO
CAIRO
TOKIO
Japan offers plan to check drug traffic
Religious persecution in Russia is protested by Swiss church group
Col. Lindbergh qualifies as ninth glider pilot in U. S.
MEXICO CITY
Cape to Cairo hikers beat record of car
Chinese now need powerful leader, says Ex-Emperor
RIO DE JANEIRO
Talking films present labor issue in Brazil; musicians propose tax
BUENOS AIRES
WELLINGTON
Mexico orders its legation out of Russia as protest against Red riots
Move for economic union is revived by five countries in South America
10-mile motor record is made by Australian; averaged 148.6 m.p.h.

In Lighter Vein

The Ready Answer

Subscription Agent: "Would you like to subscribe to the local papers?"

Lady: "No, we have newspapers all over the house."

Agent: "How about some good books?"

Lady: "We've got books in every corner."

Agent: "How about a magazine or two that—"

Lady: "Sorry, but we're swamped with magazines."

Agent: "Well, then, what about a good paper baler?"—*College Humor.*

Partly Responsible

"Yes, I grant you that Henry Ford is a big industrialist and financier. And yet he is the prime cause of one of our greatest modern problems!"

"To what are you referring?"

"The parking problem!"

The Long and the Short of It

Mrs. Blabface: "That new hat makes your face look short."

Mrs. Styles: "That's strange. It made my husband's face look long."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Judge

The jinrikisha man carries a spare.

A Few More Needed

Small Boy: "Mister, you sell automobile parts, don't yuh?"

Accessory Dealer: "Yes, my boy."

Small Boy (displaying old inner tube and an auto horn): "Well, how much would the rest of 'em come to?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Loquacious Urge

Whene'er a hen lays eggs, with each
She is impelled to make a speech.
The selfsame urge stirs human bones
Whenever men lay corner stones.
—*Life.*

Fashion Note

"Well, skirts had to be longer."
"Yes, to be skirts any longer."

A Quotation for Today

YOU were not born to be depressed and unhappy with others, but to be happy with them. And if any is unhappy, remember that he is so for himself; for God made all men enjoy felicity and peace.—EPICTETUS

Odds and Ends

Cloth of Gold

The Field of the Cloth of Gold was the name given to the meeting place of Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France, near Ardres, France, in 1520, on account of the gorgeous apparel of the participants and the splendor of the pageantry that took place.

Winter Cruises

During the present season 74 winter cruises are booked to sail from New York, and it is estimated that $10,000,000 will be spent in fares by those patronizing these voyages.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Christmas Giving

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE first Christmas of a married couple had been looked forward to with considerable pleasure. They were eager to take part in the spirit of giving at this season, but particularly desirous that their giving should not have the slightest commercial taint. After careful deliberation a way unfolded.

Checks, in whatever amounts possible, were forwarded to charitable institutions, each with a request that a receipt be returned, such receipt to be in the name of a particular friend. The return receipts were then inclosed in boxes of candy, and these comprised their Christmas gifts to their friends.

In every instance gratifying letters were received from the institutions, to the effect that the amount received would be used to help brighten Christmas for friendless children.

Thus the donors felt that they had given where there was really need, instead of merely distributing merchandise among friends who were already blessed with plenty.

Consideration

HAS the newsboy ever overlooked delivering your paper? Well, here is the way a family in Wichita, Kan., according to W. D. M., met the situation. "Call up the circulation manager!" exclaimed one. Then one of the boys spoke up and asked if it wouldn't be all right if he went down to the corner store and bought a paper this one time. He explained that the carrier would be penalized 15 cents if the matter were reported. The paper was bought and, needless to say, when the carrier was told of the incident he was very grateful and pledged the most painstaking service.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Marshfield, Oregon

Dear Snubs:

Since you receive some correspondence through the Mail Bag, I should like to write to you myself, as I am a most friendly cat and I perceive that you are a most friendly dog—friendship is the keynote of the Mail Bag, you know.

I am a big yellow Persian cat and my name is Goldilocks. The whole household is very fond of me and let me do whatever I choose to do, so I try to choose only agreeable things. My mistress thinks that I have a very trying habit—though I do not see why. I never lie on the floor or even on the soft couches or chairs but like the high places, such as the mantle or on the tables under the reading lamps. It is so lovely to sit and wash and comb under the warm rays of a shaded lamp! Often when my mistress is writing letters I jump up on her desk and sit on her letter so that she cannot write. I did it tonight three times on one letter and she almost lost her patience.

We have a collie dog whose name is Whoopee—I don't know why, as he is really a very quiet dog. He would like to tease me sometimes but my mistress says that it takes two to make a quarrel, so I just sit quietly. How can he chase me if I won't run? I notice that you never chase cats, Snubs. Goldielocks.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I like the Mail Bag very much but I say very much ashamedly that I have not been faithful in writing to my correspondents. I have sent for the address of one of them so that I may get back to corresponding again. I am 13 years old and should like to correspond with a girl of my age in England. I will write faithfully to whoever wishes to write to me.

Where I go to school, a new Junior High School is being built. It is a very pretty building and I shall be glad to go to school there next year.

In school, we have what are called "Home Room Periods," that is, we are in our home room and we generally make up some program, etc., to make it interesting. On one program, the children in our class gave reports on some famous person in the scientific world such as Mme. Curie, Michael Faraday and many other people like that. Another time, we had a book program when the children gave reports on good classics, and some of them gave poems or sayings about books. We have good times during our home room periods. Ruth S.

[The "home room" periods sound very interesting, Ruth.—Ed.]

Georgetown, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

We live in Georgetown, Kentucky—a very pretty little town. It is in the heart of the "Blue Grass" country, although the grass is green, of course. Georgetown has many places of historical interest. It was named for George Washington.

I am interested in the Mail Bag. I read it every time it appears in The Christian Science Monitor. I should like to correspond with a girl about my age in the United States. I prefer a girl from California.

In high school I take English, Latin, algebra, and science, and I am very interested in my studies. We have a marvelous school building. It has only been built two years. Our auditorium seats over 1000 people.

We have a grand swimming pool near here. It is all cement and tile, and I spend most of my time there in the summer time. Anne F.

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I live in the village of Birmingham, Michigan, and attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist.

I read the Monitor every day. Please have another "Rebekah Ann" story or "An Ace of a Pal," or another ("Milly-Molly-Mandy" story, will you? I like the Mail Bag, In Lighter Vein, The Little Puzziers' Club, and G. O. G. Club.

My hobbies are dancing, swimming and singing and sports. I should like to correspond with girls all over the world, especially from California and France. I am 12 years old. Estelle B.

[We are glad that you enjoy the "Club" stories, Estelle. It is quite likely that one or more of your favorites may appear again.—Ed.]

Jackson, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and go to the Christian Science Church. I always read the Monitor and find many interesting articles in it for school. I collect stamps and find it a lot of fun for a rainy day.

I should like to correspond with some boy in the western states, and will answer all letters. I live about three blocks from the city and there is a fine hickory woods across from my home.

How can a person learn any of the Mail Baggers last names if he wanted to write to them?

Donald D.

[Read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Donald.—Ed.]

Houston, Texas

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor and I can hardly wait till I get home from school to read it. I am a girl 14 years old and in my second year in high school.

The most unusual thing has happened this winter—we have had snow. This is the second time I have seen it and what a grand time I did have. Houston is a beautiful city, and there are many large buildings here.

I will close, hoping that I will hear from a number of girls. Bobbie B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Of course, the praises of California have been sung the world over, but there are many beautiful nooks and crannies that are practically unnoticed. Such places as these are inaccessible by automobile, and so are free from careless, thoughtless picnickers and campers.

Such a place is the valley a few miles back of the Pacoima Dam. This dam, the largest, I believe, in the United States, is visited by many people, but few after walking to the top of the dam think of hiking a few miles back to see as rare and lovely a sight as a city person can hope to see.

After going about four miles, crossing and recrossing the stream and passing interesting looking ruins of former summer homes, one comes to a wooded, grassy stretch where everything is a delicate light green. It looks as if some true artist had just visited the spot, putting a fresh coat of paint on everything and shading it to perfection.

Close beside the stream is an old deserted two-story cabin which for years has evidently been open to birds, squirrels, wild burros, and so forth, but which nevertheless is most delightful to wander through. One can get out upon the roof and look down at the stream where thousands of tiny stones twist and turn and roll beneath the surface of the water, and sparkle like tiny specks of gold in the sunshine. Everything is quiet except for the wind in the tops of the trees and the birds and squirrels.

This little spot is only one of hundreds in this great expanse of mountainous region, which few find but the true lover of the out-of-doors.

I would very much enjoy hearing about other such interesting places in the world, so I would be very glad to hear from anyone in any part of the universe. I am interested in all the sports and am an ardent worker in the field of dramatics; in fact, I intend to make dramatics my life work. I am 17 and a freshman in college, and would enjoy hearing from anyone who would care to write, especially from those in the far corners of the world.

Florence S

Hurley, South Dakota

Dear Editor:

I think the Monitor is a wonderful daily newspaper and it has helped me so much in my school work.

Hurley is just a small city of about 600 population and is located in the southeastern part of South Dakota. I live on the outskirts of Hurley on a dairy farm.

We have one of the nicest schoolhouses in this part of the State. It is a two-storied brick building with a large basement, which consists of the home economics department, boys' and girls' lockers, band room, manual training rooms, furnace rooms and a large auditorium. The first six grade rooms, superintendent's office and the library are on the first floor. On the second floor are the seventh and eighth grade rooms, class rooms, two chemistry laboratories, the principal's office and the music studio; also a large assembly.

I am a junior in high school and I shall be 17 years old next March. I should be so glad to correspond with any girl about my age who would care to write to me.

I love sewing, cooking, reading, dancing, short story writing and writing letters. Inez S.

White Rock, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor though I have been reading it for a long time. The thing I enjoy most is the Mail Bag. I have made quite a few pen pals but I would like to hear from lots more girls around 15.

We live in a very pretty seaside resort and we have many summer visitors. There is a lovely bathing beach. I have a great many hobbies such as reading, stamp collecting, sports (of which basketball is my favorite) and many others.

I go to a high school which is about nine miles from where I live. We ride to school in a bus and it certainly is a bumpy ride. I am in second year and my favorite subjects are history and literature. I will close now with best wishes to all Mail Baggers and the Editor. Peggy S.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 6 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

Quotation Puzzle

Start at the Right Letter, and Insert Spaces as Required, Spelling a Quotation From Emerson.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Object Lesson Puzzle: Locks, plant, fence, heart, badge, plane (Canada).

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

War: Author of Unreason

THE shot which was really heard round the world came from the pistol of the assassin who in the quiet hours of June 28, 1914, killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne. This event, whether the cause or the excuse, precipitated the World War. And now from Vienna comes a dispatch announcing that a statue is to be erected at Sarajevo in honor of the young Bosnian student who fired the fatal gun.

A shocking announcement, in a way, but one which can be better understood if we realize how slowly are the scars of war removed from the consciousness of a people. This tribute to an assassin is unjustifiable, unreasoning, and inconsistent, but before the Serbians are too harshly criticized, let us realize that war itself is unjustifiable, unreasoning, inconsistent. The wounds of war are not manifest merely on the battle fields strewn with disaster; they are manifest still more deeply in the feelings of the nations.

On July 13, 1914, the Serbian Government repudiated all complicity in the crime at Sarajevo. Today there are Serbians who would do homage to the perpetrator of that crime. It is not justifiable; it is not reasonable; it is not consistent. But let us realize that this attitude has been nurtured in the tragedies of the war. Let us not be too quick to arraign the victims of war; rather let us grasp this incident as another impulse, another demand, that the world press on in its challenging pursuit of a just and enduring peace. Let it be a constant reminder at London, at Geneva, at Washington —wherever international negotiations are in progress.

Wilson and Clemenceau

COL. STEPHEN BONSAL, who accompanied Clemenceau during "the Tiger's" last visit to the United States, and who, as aide to President Wilson during the Versailles conference came into close touch with the leaders there, has done a real service by dispelling one of the ugly rumors of dissension and hatred that has survived both statesmen.

The picture of Wilson, scholarly, unsophisticated, ingenuous, balked at every point in his program of peace and progress by the sinister and cynical Frenchman, is one familiar to most Americans. Out of it has sprung a general theory that Americans, because of a certain lack of diplomatic cunning and experience, are always the prey of Europeans more skilled in intrigue. It is perhaps needless to say that this theory is not accepted in European diplomatic circles where Americans propounding it are apt to be asked to cite the diplomatic conferences in which their country came off second best.

A parallel legend depicted a bitter personal antagonism as having sprung from the frequent opposition of M. Clemenceau to the plans of the American. This fable Colonel Bonsal destroys with this reminiscence of the last meeting between the two men:

> When I recall, as I am about to do in a fragmentary form, incidents of the last meeting, in America in 1922, between the two great war leaders, I am quite convinced that the tie between the Covenanter and the Jacobin from the Vendée was the strongest friendship that emerged from the Peace Conference intact. Clemenceau was shocked at the physical changes in the appearance of the man who had so recently dominated the world. His cheeks were wet with tears when he came downstairs, and he refused to dine out that evening. "I have just seen the great Known Soldier of the war," he said, "and I want to be alone."
>
> I had not seen Mr. Wilson since the Conference; but on learning that I was there he sent for me and said, "What a glorious fellow Clemenceau is! I envy you the privilege of seeing so much of him. We had our battles, but he always fought out in the open, he never took to cover. How I love the stories he tells about me! He says there are only one or two that he did not tell me first, and I believe him."

Great men and great statesmen both. It would have been impossible to such to permit honest differences in patriotic convictions to develop into personal enmity.

History as It Flashes Past

MOTOR tourists passing through Virginia are surprised and well satisfied by the signs set up along the way to mark and describe historic spots. With regard to such places, tourists, whether by motor or otherwise, are divided into two groups: those who are willing to stop long enough to get acquainted with them, and those who are content to have been physically on or within sight of them. The Virginia sign system provides for both classes. The signs are prominently numbered and well supplied with informative descriptions, and the State provides a booklet in which the descriptions are repeated by number, so that, one reads in a recent account, "hurried motorists may gain the full benefit of the inscriptions without having to stop."

The hurried motorist, to be sure, must have a reliable memory for numbers or be accompanied by a passenger with ready pencil and tablet—the back of an envelope will evidently answer the purpose—to jot them down as they flash by; and he must also delay somewhere long enough to secure a copy of the booklet. This is a comparatively trifling interruption. As things are, the hurried motorist must now and again pause for gas, and these necessary pauses can be profitably filled in by looking up his numbers in the booklet and familiarizing himself with the historic spots he has passed since his previous stop at a filling station.

It appears that in practice, however, a considerable proportion of the tourists stop their cars and view with "contemplation's sober eye" the historic places. These appreciate the descriptive signs, and in many cases no doubt appreciate their repetition in a convenient booklet which may be carried home as a permanent reminder and refresher of pleasant memory. The idea is one that other states may well copy. Tourists, including those who take advantage of the opportunity to borrow or send for a booklet and motor by armchair will feel kindly toward Virginia.

More than that, the Virginia sign system is a contribution to the sign problem throughout the country. An eventual unification of traffic laws will no doubt bring about a corresponding unification of traffic signs. Similar uniformity of other signs would be a great help to the traveler, as would also be the elimination of signs of such general character—pointing the importance of this, that or the other purchasable commodity—that they are of no particular interest.

Promoting American Shipping

THE second step in the establishment of an American merchant marine was taken when Walter F. Brown, the Postmaster-General, called for bids on twelve ocean mail routes, each of which is contingent upon the successful applicant's agreeing to build a specified number of new vessels within a designated period. The contracts, with one exception, will be for ten years' duration, and the successful bidders will be called upon to build, within five years, thirty fast, new vessels at a cost estimated at more than $150,000,000.

The passage of the Jones-White Marine Act a year ago led directly to the recent call for bids, and while the investment in new tonnage will be substantial, the operators will be aided by the terms of the act, which proffered loans at unusually low rates up to 75 per cent of the construction cost of the ships. A question still exists as to the propriety of awarding the contracts as between purchasers of Shipping Board vessels, who feel that they should receive priority of treatment, and the new operators who have come into the picture with lower bids supported by a promise to build new tonnage.

In a broad sense the call for bids may be viewed as the culmination of long years of effort to create a merchant marine owned and operated under the United States flag, a marine which will be effective in upbuilding the foreign commerce of the United States and which will serve as a factor in the national defense if needed. Other nations have subsidized their shipping companies for many years, and while the term "subsidy" is anathema in the United States, the subventions offered in lucrative mail contracts and in loans to build new ships at nominal interest rates serve the same purpose.

While the routes advertised are almost worldwide in their scope, those in the transatlantic field attract the most attention. Between New York and Southampton the bids must provide for the building of two twenty-eight-knot ships in four years. From New York to Hamburg, two twenty-knot vessels must be built within five years. On the New York-London route the contract is for five years only, with a five-year extension contingent upon building two eighteen-knot ships. It is clear that the Postmaster-General is going to insist upon an extensive shipbuilding campaign.

Beware of Rumors!

UNHAPPILY a crop of false and unfounded stories is already growing in the excitable atmosphere of the London naval conference. The British Prime Minister characterized in strong language one press association which he regarded as particularly mischievous. Possibly it would be unjust to the newspapermen and newspapers concerned to attribute improper motives to this particular report, and indeed the explanation which has been offered appears to reduce the incident to less serious proportions. Nevertheless, all have a plain duty to take especial care to make reporting and commenting upon the conference as accurate as possible.

When the world is informed, for example, that the British and American viewpoints are farther apart than ever and that a third country is endeavoring to bridge the gulf, the statement may at first sight seem to be as innocuous as it is baseless. But the effect on public imagination is altogether deplorable. It somehow conveys an impression of hopeless differences which was never intended.

It must always be remembered that the soil of conferences is extremely favorable to the development of noxious plants. From tiny seeds springs up tangled vegetation. It behooves everybody interested in the dissemination of news to observe caution and cultivate accuracy in order that nothing shall stir up public passions, and in order that the conference shall be carried on patiently, cordially and confidently toward the desired conclusions.

Court Jesters of 1930

HUMOR is a precious gift. Indeed, of so inestimable a value did the kings of old account it that they allowed their official jesters a latitude of verbal expression that no courtier would have dared to assume. For it is the saving grace of all humor that, though it sometimes inclines to exaggerate certain aspects of life, it does so only to reveal the essentials in so dazzling a light that, but for the accompanying comic effect which all conscious or unconscious exaggeration produces, it would not be found tolerable. But the distortion that is so often characteristic of humor loses almost all its laughter-raising properties if, as sometimes happens, it is not wholly disinterested; for a touch of malice spoils the best joke.

Indeed, what perhaps best distinguishes the modern cartoonist from his medieval counterpart in particolored hose and fool's cap is the absence of malice, for in most other respects the cartoonist of today, like the jester of old, discharges his duty by keeping public opinion constantly informed of the idiosyncrasies of the great and the shortcomings of public functionaries. The modern cartoonist, as David Low, the distinguished English master of satiric draftsmanship, has recently observed in reply to his critics, long ago realized that he could do no good work if actuated by malice, for malice clouds the judgment and thus helps to perpetuate the wrong, rather than to expose it, by holding it up to genial ridicule.

This divorce of personal ill-feeling from most modern cartoons is yet sufficiently marked to justify Mr. Low's claim that the modern cartoonist, in England and America especially, is extremely considerate of the feelings of his subjects. The fact that many a caricatured statesman, far from being displeased, has on several occasions expressed the wish to own the original drawing, is ample proof of this.

The High Price of Propaganda

AT TIMES it is almost impossible to escape the conclusion that the Soviet Government is like the person who said he was "enjoying ill-health." Moscow seems to enjoy ill-repute. It is hard to believe that the Russian people are happy to incur universal distrust and dislike, but their Government has so many times gratuitously and unnecessarily offended other nations that it appears almost to seek ill-will. Mexican and British protests against new Communist propaganda activities are the latest cases in point.

The Mexican action takes the form of recalling its legation from Moscow in protest against recent anti-Mexican Communist demonstrations in Washington, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and hostility manifested by Bolshevist agitators toward the President-elect of Mexico on his visit to Detroit. The Communist demonstrations themselves are understood to have been intended as protests against the deportation of red agitators by Mexico. It should have become apparent by this time that manifestation of hostility is not an effectual corrective of real or fancied wrongs. Incidentally, it is an interesting commentary on Mexican-American relations that Communist demonstrations against Mexico took place in Washington, from which only three years ago there issued solemn warnings that Mexico was the center of an anti-American Bolshevist movement designed to permeate Latin America.

Britain's protest is aroused by attacks published in the Daily Worker, the new Communist newspaper in London. Its initial issue contained an article headed, "War on the Labor Government," and a message from the Presidium of the Third Internationale, declaring that the paper must "expose the reactionary schemes of the trade union bureaucracy and the deception of the Laborites and pseudo-Lefts." These attacks follow hard upon the Soviets' undertaking (as given by the new Ambassador, Gregory Sokolnikoff, on December 20) "to refrain, and to restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control," from "any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire."

If the British Government needs any answer to the Soviet Government's claim that it has no connection with the Russian Third Internationale, it can find it in Mexico's explanation of its own action. The Mexican Government declares that it "knows that Russian Communists do not act and cannot act independently, because any political organization of that country is subject to the Soviet Government." The truth of that statement is attested by the experience of Trotzky and other castoffs of the Soviet system who have dared to differ, however slightly, with the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

In fact, Moscow is exceedingly sensitive to any adverse criticism, either from within or without. Having such an attitude itself, it might be expected to recognize that other nations do not welcome alien attacks. Mere difference in form of government need not shut Russia off from friendly intercourse with the rest of the world. Bolshevism is not the barrier; unfriendly propaganda is. Edmund Burke said he did not know how to indict a whole people, but Moscow indicts the world. Even if it feels all other nations to be mistaken, its methods of conversion must by now appear a little less than sound. If Russia has discovered a good thing, it should demonstrate the fact; other peoples will be able to recognize it. Proof of progress is the best propaganda. When Moscow learns that, it will have taken a primary step toward better relations with its neighbors.

Editorial Notes

It is claimed that the 500-word history of the United States which Ex-President Coolidge is to write and which is to be engraved on the side of a mountain will be readable for 500,000 years. This seems like a pretty long while, until we read that Dr. Shapley of Harvard University assures us that the world is at least 1,500,000,000 years old. Relativity!

Another aspect of increasing air traffic which possibly has been overlooked by many is the fact that in the United States there are now six international airports of entry, where immigration and customs officers are maintained to check up on passengers arriving from other countries. The question, "What ship did you come over on?" takes on new significance.

Discovery of a tern, banded in Labrador, at the southern tip of Africa, a distance of 9000 miles, shows among other things that some birds of a feather do not always flock together.

Now that an American cruiser has had a soda fountain and an ice cream plant installed, how can it afford to have a lot of big guns going off to curdle the cream?

Whether we pronounce radio—raddio or raydio—c work—werk or woik, there will always be plenty of eether or eyther.

Wakatsuki

This is the last of a series of five character sketches on the chief delegates to the London naval conference

REIJIRO WAKATSUKI, the head of the Japanese delegation to the London naval conference, was born at Shimane-ken. The second son of Senzaburo Okumunra, he is the scion of an ancient Samurai family, which lost its fortune in a revolution.

He was considered a prodigy as a boy, and his facility with figures brought him such local fame that his parents made every sacrifice to send him from the small village on the northwestern coast to Tokyo to enter the Imperial University. He led the life at college of ambitious but impecunious students the world over, studied law, and was graduated with such high honors that he immediately received a post as counselor of the Treasury. He married into the well-to-do Samurai family of Wakatsuki and later assumed the family name of his wife after he had been adopted by his father-in-law, after the Japanese fashion.

* * *

In one respect the life of the able young Japanese was like that of Ramsay MacDonald, whom Mr. Wakatsuki now slightly resembles in appearance. Both men have made their mark in the world by their own ability, and from comparatively modest beginnings. In Mr. Wakatsuki's case, it has been a career passed almost entirely in governmental service. The ancient tradition of the Samurai—"chivalry," it might be called, though the sense of service to the state, found in the British aristocracy, perhaps more nearly expresses it—has always been a distinguishing feature of his life. In the turmoil of Japanese politics, where charges of bribery and corruption are not infrequently heard, there has always been a popular confidence in this man's integrity; and his attitude has marked him off as a statesman rather than a politician.

From petty administrative posts, Mr. Wakatsuki rose in the Japanese revenue service and financial departments to be Vice-Minister of Finance in 1906, and then, shortly after the war with Russia, financial agent in London. Later he returned to his former cabinet post in Tokyo, and later still became Minister of Finance, a position which he has held on several occasions. He was Prime Minister for a year, but resigned in 1927 and quit party politics. His facility with figures is as remarkable now as ever, and probably nobody at the London conference will surpass this calm, smiling, unobtrusive Japanese in this respect.

* * *

It is an open secret that Mr. Wakatsuki did not particularly relish his present task, and it was not until he had been repeatedly asked to undertake it by members of the Cabinet that he finally consented. He is a man of simple tastes—in this respect almost resembling Clemenceau. In his home he has relatively few servants and lives without display.

He is liked and honored as a quiet and modest man whose primary interest is in the national well-being. A popular folk song, known all over Japan, the "Yasuki-bushi," originated in his own native town. This song is commonly accompanied by a merry group dance. Mr. Wakatsuki has long been a patron of this song and the ceremonies of the dance, and is said to enjoy nothing more than to see them performed.

"Coolidge economy" was equaled, or surpassed, by this former head of Japanese finances, according to some accounts, and probably as a result of this effort to pare down the budget, he has long advocated cuts in military expenditures. Indeed, when the Siberia Maru last November put off from the Yokohama dock with the Japanese naval delegation aboard, amid cheer after cheer from officials and general public on the quay, it carried as the head of the official party a man who has worked actively for years for the reduction of all armed forces.

R. L. S.

A Japanese Inn

OUT of the wet night, into the small, wet courtyard, we were trundled by our ricksha men. There, on the low platform, or gallery, where the wood was polished like ice, hostess and maids stood smiling and bowing, in the storybook way, making us remember our own manners.

We tugged off our wet shoes, adding them to the long row of wooden pattens, or geta, at the step. To balance on these half stilts must take an acrobat. I tried it once, but I am not an acrobat! Then we put on heelless felt slippers (so called, of course, because they promptly slipped off and left us to scamper upstairs in our stockings! How I wished mine were silk, in this unaccustomed glare of publicity!).

Those stairs were slippery with polish, too, and as steep as the old attic flight at home, but they led to such pretty rooms. There wasn't an inch of the dainty screen walls that wasn't painted exquisitely, with a spray of flowers, or a bird, maybe, like a lady's jewel box, and every gold-inlaid bronze hinge was a little separate joy.

Even before I took off my hat, I made a cautious pilgrimage to the austerely few, but marvelous ornaments in each room. Those in mine included a vase, with one slender spray of asters throwing French gray shadows on the scroll, or kakemono, behind, and a little cedar cabinet, which could scarcely be called a bureau. This cabinet had painted sliding doors, or shoji, and on it reposed a gold lacquered case, with Japanese writing materials, a blue and white china box, quaintly figured, and full of fragrant incense powder, and a shallow lacquer tray. The next room had, on its tiny stand, a bronze cock and hen.

* * *

I had hardly finished my inspection when supper appeared, served in these pretty rooms of ours. There never is a table d'hôte in native Japan. Little mikado maidens served us, with shining, anthracite hair, and flower-petal kimonos: and as they shuffled to and fro, between the lamp and the wall, they threw delicate silhouettes on the alabaster paper sliding screens.

It was a delicious meal, and its crowning dish was composed of savory fish, caught by cormorants. These are called tai, and are something between a trout and a smelt, from twelve to fourteen inches long. They command the highest price of any fish in Japan, and judging from that supper, I am sure they ought to do so.

Our sight-seeing kept us out till after midnight. But on our return, we found a sleepy little maid up to give us refreshments. It was just like coming home after the theater at home, only there nobody makes you eat your cake with a pair of knitting needles!

Our beds were made up in the middle of the floor, heavy, soft quilts, wonderfully comfortable, with the thoughtful substitute of a rolled-up quilt for the usual little wooden support, from which a notch seems bitten out, for your head to rest on.

Lapped in such luxury, I slept soundly and late. When I woke, I was hastily grateful that, contrary to my guidebook information, my fragile walls had not been naïvely removed. Summoning my courage, I sallied forth, to disobey a warning, also contained in my guidebook, and take my first bath in a Japanese inn. The bathroom was a sort of shed, containing four square, wooden upright tubs of hot water, with a sunken stone tank of cold water in which little wooden dippers were floating, in the middle of the room. I occupied one tub with great satisfaction and apparent privacy, blissfully unaware that I was supposed to scrub outside it and merely use it as a final plunge.

The staring came at breakfast time, surely. Then all the household, including a shaven-pated baby, stood around and smilingly watched us eat. They were so friendly that, though none of us had an extensive "Tower of Babel" education, when we left amid profound kotows and musical "sayonaras," we felt that the rickshas were tearing us away from very old friends indeed.

C. G. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Other Side of the Palestine Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fully aware of the fairness of the Monitor on all important problems, I beg leave to comment on the letter which appeared therein on December 24 from the pen of Mrs. M. B. L. Popham of Natal, South Africa, concerning the present situation in Palestine.

Your South African correspondent informs us that she and her husband spent two years in Palestine, 1918-20. At the end of this period the latter resigned "on account of the Zionist policy which was being inaugurated," a policy which Mrs. Popham states they "both sincerely deprecated." We are told that most of the members of the British Palestine Administration were similarly minded, but "could not afford to resign." And we are further informed that "this atmosphere of concealment is met with everywhere." Moreover, we are told that the recent unfortunate occurrences in Palestine had one good effect "in that everyone can now see that the Arabs do not want a national home made for the Jews in their country."

Mrs. Popham's statement clearly and incontrovertibly indicates to me the reason of the chaos and disrespect for authority which consequently characterized the British Administration in Palestine. Great Britain, on a pledge of honor, had undertaken a definite policy. She was intrusted with the mandate by the League of Nations to carry out that policy. This was the chief reason justifying the presence in Palestine of the entire British Palestine officialdom. Nevertheless, we are told that many of the officials on the spot stayed on to thwart and foil the very raison d'être of British authority in the Holy Land. How could Great Britain have attained a greater success in the realization of the exalted policy announced by her far-sighted statesmen if many of the men intrusted with its realization were determined from the very outset to betray England's pledge of honor made to a suffering and despairing people?

Mrs. Popham asks why the Arabs were "ever saddled with an invasion of foreign Jews to which they so strongly objected." She further tells of hearing the reports current in certain circles that Dr. Weizmann supposedly saved the British Empire from annihilation, and so was rewarded with the Balfour Declaration. Those who know the distinguished chemist and idealist, who is the leader of the world Zionist movement, will smile.

My contention is, however, that the immigration of Jews into Palestine is not looked upon generally as a foreign invasion, but rather as the return of the Children of Israel to the Promised Land. Other parts of the world can be more readily classified as built by invasions of foreign populations, and even such infiltrations of the white race in unsettled parts of the world are justified on the basis of the needs of civilization.

It is peculiar to me that Mrs. Popham refers to the chronology of 1918-19 when she tells us that the Jewish population in Palestine totaled 57,000. Palestine today harbors about 170,000 Jews.

Such an accusation that the riots of 1920 were started by Jewish soldiers who had partaken of strong drink is, I claim, utterly baseless. It is well known that drunkards in general among Jews are rare, and certainly the young men who constituted the thousands of Jewish legionnaires who fought side by side with the British for the redemption of the Holy Land from the oppressive hand of the Turk were idealists, and drunkenness among them was hardly conceivable, as I have been assured by many of the young warriors. What a peculiar and amazing defense it is of the slaughter of the innocents by the Hebron Arabs, whom she admittedly states to be most fanatical, that it was the height of folly to have established a Jewish seat of learning amid such barbarous surroundings. Mrs. Popham apparently forgets that the city of Hebron is one of the four sacred cities of Palestine, most dear to the Jewish people, and that the Jews and the fanatical Arabs of Hebron lived in amity and concord until their relations were violently disturbed by the false rumors that the Jews had bombed the Mosque of Omar and slain hundreds of Mohammedan faithful.

It is untrue to state that the old, native Jewish population is opposed to Zionism. They gladly welcomed the return of thousands of their brethren to the native soil of Palestine. The old Jewish settlers in the Holy Land pray at least twice a day for the return of the Jewish people, as promised by Sacred Writ. As for the number of Jews Palestine can hold, even back in the days of the historian, Josephus, during the first century of the Christian era, Palestine harbored perhaps 3,000,000 people. In accordance with the best authorities today, Palestine can be made to harbor from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 people; and today Palestine has less than 900,000 population.

Hence it is clear that the Jewish immigration into the land will certainly not interfere with the rights of the native Arabs. Mrs. Popham, I feel, misrepresents the Zionist movement when she states that Arab lands are being bought up by Jewish millionaires. Land in Palestine is bought by the Jewish National Fund, to which small contributions are made by millions of poor Jews throughout the world.

We are inclined to believe that the great British statesmen were moved, not only by mere imperialistic motives, but also, if not especially, by the feeling that the time had come when the Christian world would make an *amende honorable* for the sufferings Israel has endured in Europe. It strikes me also as peculiar that Mrs. Popham should wish to assure us that she and her husband are utterly free of anti-Jewish bias. In fact, we are told that she has many good Jewish friends. To check at every step what is considered by the large proportion of the 16,000,000 Jews living throughout the world as the greatest hope of modern Israel can hardly be considered an act of friendship toward the Jewish people.

Mrs. Popham closes her letter by speaking of the feeling of fear and distrust which animates the Arabs of Palestine because of the possible realization of the Jewish National Home. It may be a surprise to some to learn that the vast majority of the Arab people gladly labor with the Jewish settlers for the benefit of that common fatherland; but that only the self-seeking effendis, many of whom are absentee land owners, who have for centuries ground to dust the poor fellaheen, and notorious, selfish Arab political upstarts and agitators have been responsible for whatever distrust exists today.

It is clear that these Arab misleaders have failed in their efforts, because less than 5 per cent of the Arab people participated in the disturbances and because many reliable correspondents reported the numerous instances of friendship existing between Jews and Arabs during the disturbances.

If the British Administration in Palestine has failed considerably in maintaining law and order in the land and giving security to life and property, it seems to us that the blood of the guiltless, both among the Jews and the Arabs, is upon the heads of those British officials who were dishonest to their trust.

In closing, I would call attention to the fact that Mrs. Popham by no means expresses the best opinion of the thriving and progressive South African community. America is now considerably impressed with the visit of perhaps the most distinguished South African leader, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, a true Christian. This extraordinary man some time ago made a strong statement concerning the Balfour Declaration, which is actually the Magna Charta of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine. It reads in part:

> The Balfour Declaration is one of the notable events in history, and its true importance will be realized more and more in the decades to come, when much else that occurred in the Great War will have become but a dim memory, for though it is not as spectacular as some of the other peace settlements, neither is it like many of them vitiated by injustice and war passion. On the contrary, it is based on a sense of historic justice, and constitutes a great act of historic reparation and renews once more the promise which is basic to Jewish history.

The South African leader, on his recent Boston visit, assured a delegation of leading New England Zionists that his faith in the Jewish National Home in Palestine is not altered one jota, but has rather been strengthened, since the Zionist movement, he stated, is based on justice and righteousness.

JOSEPH S. SHUBOW.

Brighton, Mass.